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ABSTRACT

At the Unesco General Conference, Seventeenth Session, held in Paris in 1972, Programme Commission III (for Social Sciences, Humanities, and Culture) devoted seventeen meetings to a debate on the main lines and general issues which concern the development of these disciplines. Three major aims for 1973-74 are: to increase understanding of how to improve the quality of life, to forge improved links between governments and those at the frontiers of knowledge, and to improve contacts with the general informed public. The major topic was a detailed consideration of the draft programme and budget for 1973-74 and of the draft medium-term outline plan for 1973-78. Delegates from member countries spoke on the following: philosophy and interdisciplinary co-operation; social sciences; studies and development of cultures; preservation and presentation of cultural heritage; standards, exchanges of information, training, research, and the development of museums; and measures for preserving and safeguarding national cultures as the objective foundation for mankind's cultural progress and the development of international cultural links. Recommendations for programme objectives and implementation are contained in an Annex to Report 17 C/97. (JMB)

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REPORT OF PROGRAMME COMMISSION III
(SOCIAL SCIENCES, HUMANITIES AND CULTURE)

Item 13.3 - Detailed consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 and of the Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978, Part II - Programme Operations and Services

Item 55 - Measures for preserving and safeguarding national cultures as the objective foundation for mankind's cultural progress and the development of international cultural links.

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Item 13.3 - Detailed consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 and of the Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978. Part II - Programme Operations and Services.

GENERAL DEBATE

Sub-Chapter 3.1 - Philosophy and interdisciplinary co-operation

Sub-Chapter 3.2 - Social sciences

Sub-Chapter 3.3 - Studies and development of cultures

Section 3.31 - Cultural studies

Section 3.32 - Cultural development

Sub-Chapter 3.4 - Preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage

Section 3.41 - Standards, exchanges of information, training, research and the development of museums

Section 3.42 - Development of sites and monuments

Item 55 - Measures for preserving and safeguarding national cultures as the objective foundation for mankind's cultural progress and the development of international cultural links

Appendix - List of projects which might be financed if the additional amount of $200,000 were made available for Chapter 3 of the Draft Programme and Budget (document 17 C/5)

INTRODUCTION

Election of officers

1. The Commission, at its first meeting on 18 October 1972, unanimously elected as its Chairman, H.E. Dr. Juan Marinello Vidaurreta (Cuba).

2. At its second meeting, on 6 November 1972, the Commission elected by acclamation three Vice-Chairmen, Mr. L. Dramaliev (Bulgaria), Professor B. Ogot (Kenya) and Progessor Prachoom Chomchai (Thailand and the Rapporteur, Mr. E. Huysentruyt (Belgium).

Organization and method of work

3. The Commission for Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture was constituted in accordance with the decision taken by the General Conference at its third plenary meeting on 18 October 1972. The agenda items referred to the Commission were the following:

Item 13.3: Chapter III of Part II of documents 17 C/5 and 17 C/4.

Item 55: Measures for preserving and safeguarding national cultures as the objective foundation for mankind's cultural progress and the development of international cultural links.

4. Between 18 October and 14 November 1972, the Commission devoted 15 meetings to the discussion of item 13.3 of the agenda, the first two being reserved for a general discussion on the programme of the Sector for Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture, and two meetings to the consideration of item 55 of the agenda, making 17 meetings in all.

Item 13.3 - Detailed consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 and of the Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 Part II - Programme Operations and Services

GENERAL DEBATE

5. The Commission debated the main lines and general issues which concern the Sector of Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture, especially those which are reflected in the introductions to Chapter 3 of 17 C/4 and 17 C/5. The Commission thus acquainted itself with overall features as well as with innovations in the programme as a whole.

6. Mr. Prem Kirpal, Chairman of the Executive Board, presented the recommendations of the Board in document 17 C/6, Part II, Section C, on the Medium-Term Outline Plan (17 C/4) and the Draft Programme and Budget of the Sector (17 C/5).

7. The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture explained, on behalf of the Director-General, that almost all budget estimates in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5) had been revised as shown in document 17 C/5 Revision.

8. He also pointed out that the Commission could, if it deemed appropriate, make suggestions for additions totalling not more than $200,000 to the proposed budget for the Sector, subject to later decision by the General Conference. (See Appendix to this report).

9. He briefly explained the three major aims of the Sector's programme for 1973-1974: to increase understanding of how to improve the quality of life, to forge improved links between governments and those at the frontiers of knowledge, and to improve contacts with the general informed public. This programme would be held to a high intellectual level; the Sector's efforts would continue to be concentrated by the elimination of minor projects, and operational activities would be increased. Decentralization will also be developed through the deployment of field officers and other means.

10. Thirty-five delegates spoke during the two meetings devoted to the general discussion. The Commission took note of 17 C/DR.197 presented by Spain and Peru within the framework of the Medium-Term Outline Plan (17 C/4). The majority expressed their general agreement with the broad lines of the programmes and with the improved planning, particularly in respect of social sciences, cultural studies and cultural development.

11. While many delegates recognized the efforts made to extend activities in the domains of peace, human rights and race, several others expressed disappointment that these questions were not given even greater importance in the Sector's programmes. One delegate insisted that studies on peace needed to be conducted on more scientific bases. Several delegates observed that cultural co-operation is an important factor in the maintenance of peace.

12. A majority of the delegates expressed satisfaction with the new lines of the programme in the social sciences, which they recognized had been strengthened in due conformity with the recommendations expressed at the sixteenth session of the General Conference. The important rôle of these disciplines within the general framework of the Organization's activities was also stressed by several speakers. One delegate drew special attention to the functional rôle of the social sciences and the need to have a science policy in this matter. Unesco as a whole should stimulate reflection on all fundamental problems so as to be able to act as the "conscience" of the United Nations system. One delegate, however, submitted that the Social Science Department should not be excessively burdened because its service rôle to the Organization as a whole could otherwise be compromised.

13. Several delegates referred to the catalysing rôle that the Secretariat could play towards the humanization of culture. They agreed that the value system now underpinning the emerging universal civilization of science and technology must be scrutinized and redefined. False values and false perspectives must be dethroned. The "quality of life", as a fundamental part of the Sector's preoccupations, was repeatedly mentioned. Several delegates emphasized the importance of protecting the authenticity of national cultures. Other delegates drew attention to the deplorable effects of commercialized culture. Frequent references were also made to the examination of the attitudes of young people toward modern value systems. Some delegates, however, argued that youth problems were less acute if not completely absent in their countries.

14. Many delegates spoke of the general rôle of culture as a component of all the programmes of the Sector, and as an essential part of the lives of all peoples. Several delegates referred to the importance of safeguarding oral traditions and national cultures against threats posed by technological and other phenomena. Several delegates argued that the activities of the Documentation Centre for Cultural Development should be intensified and that it be given enhanced means. The same delegates asked that the documentary side of the Centre's work should not predominate over the comparative studies of cultures. Several delegates also underlined that the execution of the recommendations of the Conferences in Venice and in Helsinki be followed up.

15. The importance of the work undertaken and planned in cultural development was commented upon by most of the speakers, many of whom expressed their interest in the Conference of Ministers of Culture in Asia to be held in 1973. The delegate of the Philippines invited the Secretariat to hold this Conference in Manila.

16. Many delegates emphasized the importance of efforts to protect the cultural heritage and some urged that close attention be paid to a definition of the meaning and implications of "cultural tourism". Several delegations insisted on the importance of a wider ratification of the convention on prohibiting and preventing the illicit export, import and transfer of ownership of cultural property.

17. A majority of the delegates expressed regret that the Sector's budget still appeared to be low in comparison with that of the other Sectors. Several delegations expressed the wish that this Sector would, in future, gain considerable extra-budgetary resources. Frequent mention was made of the rôle of non-governmental organizations in helping to carry out Unesco's programme and two delegates asked that larger subventions be given to specific non-governmental organizations.

18. One speaker asked that greater attention within the world intellectual community be drawn to Unesco's activities by means of the Organization's publications. Several delegates urged that the Sector make its work better known and one speaker proposed a reduction in the number of meetings in favour of more publications.

19. Several delegates thanked the Director-General and the Assistant Director-General for the well thought-out programme which they had submitted.

20. The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture replied to the points raised during the discussion and assured the Commission that in the years immediately to come the Sector would need to lay major stress on those areas which had recieved particular emphasis during the debate: the work in the Social Sciences and in Cultural Development. He pointed out that, though concentration was very valuable it was not a universal panacea; a dispersion of projects could, at certain stages in the planning of some programmes, prove useful. He agreed with delegates who urged an increase of knowledge about Unesco in the world and said that this would be helped by a continuous severe scrutiny of the quality of all manuscripts for publication.

21. He drew the attention of delegates to the efforts of the Sector in the domain of peace and pointed out that, directly or indirectly, a very great deal of Unesco's programme was devoted to peace.

22. He commented on the need for the Sector's budget to be so employed as to have a multiplying effect, particularly through co-operation in execution with Member States themselves.

Sub-Chapter 3.1 - Philosophy and Interdisciplinary Co-operation

23. The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture made a preliminary survey, highlighting the importance of certain aspects of the Division's programme, in particular, the International Centre for the Humanities in Byblos, whose mission was not solely regional but also and fully international, and the Forum on Peace.

24. The programme of the Division of Philosophy in its general lines and in the majority of its projects was approved by all the delegates. Twenty-five delegates took part in the discussion. Most of them welcomed the fact that both document 17 C/4 and document 17 C/5 presented coherent programmes, which were an improvement on those of previous years. One delegate expressed the hope that the Division would not overburden its programme so that it could devote more time to thought on the programmes of the other sectors of the Organization. One delegate feared that the Division might concentrate on notions that were too abstract, while two others hoped that it would concern itself more with philosophy properly so called and would give more attention to the problems of method on which both the natural sciences and the human sciences hinge. While one delegate regretted the absence of continuity between the programmes contained in 16 C/5 and 17 C/5, several others welcomed the fact that the Division had shown a realistic spirit in deciding to relinquish projects that were too academic such as the comparative encyclopaedia of philosophy. One representative, recalling that the Division was required to reflect on the direction and the objectives of Unesco's activities, requested that a particular critical analysis be made of man's new powers, and that it collaborate intensely in the relevant inter-sectoral programme. One delegate expressed the hope that the Division would have a programme commensurate with man's anxieties and that, within the Secretariat, it would become Unesco's questioning conscience. One delegate suggested that the Division of Philosophy should co-ordinate a new inter-sectoral programme on the social implications of science and technology to give various of the Organization's relevant activities unified direction.

(a) Interdisciplinary co-operation

25. Several delegations expressed their satisfaction with the work accomplished by the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS) whose scholarly research provided a valuable complement to the work of Unesco. Three delegates expressed a hope to see the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America more closely associated with the work of ICPHS.

26. The delegate of Switzerland introduced draft resolution 17 C/DR.145, whereby with the co-sponsorship of Argentina, Brazil, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Peru and the United States of America, the moral and intellectual support of Unesco is requested for the posthumous publication of the works of the philosopher Karl Jaspers, to be carried out with the assistance of ICPHS. The delegate of Peru explained that his delegation's support of DR.145 did not imply its acceptance of Jasper's philosophy. The delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria drew attention to the fundamental relation existing between

Unesco's work in the fields of philosophy and science, on the one hand, and the theme of the XVth International Congress of Philosophy, which was to be held at Varna, Bulgaria, in September 1973, with the title of "Man, Science and Technology", on the other.

(b) Philosophical and interdisciplinary research and discussion

27. Most delegates approved the insistence on an interdisciplinary approach to the studies included in the programme of the Division. One delegate expressed the wish that, in this connexion, due importance might be accorded to "linguistic philosophy" and to its consequences in respect of the translation of major texts representative of different cultures.

28. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced draft resolution 17 C/DR.210, requesting that the Division conduct research on the foundations of peace, on the sociology of racialism and on the spiritual values in social and economic development. He proposed that the first peace forum should take as its theme: "Unesco and problems of international peace".

29. On the subject of "main trends of research in the social sciences and humanities", several delegates commended the proposed third volume concerning the difficulties and methodology of interdisciplinary research.

30. Most delegates were in favour of the activities already begun under the title: "At the Crossroad of Cultures: time, history, action". Three delegates feared that these analyses might be remote from concrete, everyday realities. Another delegate requested that account be taken of oral as well as of written traditions, and of how the concept of time had and continues to determine patterns of behaviour and action in different cultures.

31. The subject of "The philosophical aspect of the problems facing the humanistic outlook today" was of interest to the great majority of delegates. Several delegates reiterated the importance of making a philosophical contribution to the "Science in the Seventies" project of the Science Sector. Several delegates drew attention to the importance of the contribution of philosophy in regard to human rights, to racial questions and to apartheid, and stressed the part which philosophy was called upon to play in any deep reflection on the strengthening of peace. Going even further, some delegates said that they would like to see Unesco develop a "philosophy of peace", and draw up an initial list of modern Irrationals that depart from the criteria of the known cultural classicisms.

(c) Forum on Peace

32. The general idea behind this project, gave rise to lively interest but also to a good many reservations. A number of delegates sought, in particular, clarification of the theme suggested for the first forum: "Problems of Peace and Believers". Some delegates supported this proposal. One delegate drew attention to its relevance in the context of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

33. Other delegates wished for an explanation of the term "believers" in the proposed first theme, and expressed surprise that such a forum would not be open to all whose deepest convictions militated in favour of peace. At least one delegate expressed grave doubts about the positive contribution or utility likely to result from the proposed series of forums on peace. He suggested instead that the systematic analysis of the knowledge structures in the several social sciences, philosophy and culture that are relevant to policies bearing on international peace and security be undertaken.

34. One delegate was opposed to the forum, and proposed that the Division of Philosophy, in collaboration with the Department of Social Sciences, should undertake what he believed would be an unprecedented study of the social and moral motivations of those responsible for the major decisions of war and of peace. The delegate of Peru stressed the need for the choice and description of the themes for the Forum on Peace to exclude any expression that might favour a particular ideology or philosophical trend.

35. The Director-General made a statement devoted solely to the Forum on Peace. As he saw it, what was involved here was Unesco's intellectual action on behalf of peace. That action could follow three directions, which were not exclusive but mutually complementary. The first was indirect; it had been referred to by certain delegates and could not be distinguished from the Organization's overall work on behalf of peace. The second involved direct action: the Forum belonged here. Unesco was a particularly appropriate place for an enterprise of that nature since, by definition, it had no dogmatic or a priori views. The three themes proposed in document 17 C/4 had been chosen because of their potential consequence in regard to peace. The term "believers" was used in the broad sense, i.e. it meant all those whose ideals involved total personal commitment. The Forum therefore represented an experiment, which it was worth while attempting. In conclusion, he referred to the third direction that Unesco's work for peace could take, which was set forth in 17 C/DR.210. It would involve reflection on the future, and could take practical shape in the convening of an advisory committee of experts on the Organization's future policy with regard to peace. In the Director-General's view, none of these procedures excluded the others.

36. However, two delegates, returned to the notion of "belief" and expressed the wish that it should have no religious significance. One delegate proposed that the Forum on Peace should have as its theme "Peace and contemporary philosophical conceptions".

(d) Aid to Member States for the promotion of philosophical and interdisciplinary studies

37. Several delegates declared themselves to be in favour of the proposal to set up an International Centre for the Humanities at Byblos (Lebanon). The Lebanese delegate explained why it was desirable that such a centre should be established and expressed the hope that it would receive the moral and technical support of the Secretariat, which he thanked for its support of his country's initiative.

Aid to Member States

38. Some delegates considered that, despite the fear often voiced with regard to the fragmentation of the Secretariat's efforts, this aid was most valuable, particularly in the case of the developing countries.

39. The Assistant Director-General said that he had taken careful note of all the suggestions made in the Commission. The title of the first Forum on Peace could be altered: instead of being called "Peace and Believers" it might have as its theme: "Peace and Convictions". He recalled that the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies had already extended the geographical representation of its members. With regard to the project for a comparative encyclopaedia of philosophy, which had already been the subject of a feasibility study, he explained that the purpose of the study, as its name indicated, was not necessarily to lead to a positive conclusion.

40. The Director of the Division of Philosophy then thanked all the delegates who had reflected on a programme presented in very summary fashion and with cuts imposed by necessity. She recalled that there was no Unesco philosophy as such, but that the Organization had to be a meeting place for all philosophies. She pointed out that it was difficult to find the ideal proportion between academic research and research of a more committed kind. Going beyond those two requirements, philosophy had to be applied to the problems of contemporary man. Projects were of a long-term nature and their effects were not spectacular. The Director stressed the real and direct character of the studies prepared for the first volume on "time".

41. The recommendation and decisions of the Commission on resolution 3.1 and on the budgetary indications given in the Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 (17 C/4) are contained in the Annex to this document.

42. The Commission then decided by 71 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.11 in paragraph 3027 of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (17 C/5) (see text in the Annex). The delegate of the United States of America explained his vote.

Note would also be taken in the Work Plan of the change in the title of the first Forum on Peace, which was henceforth to be called "Peace and Convictions".

The Commission took note of 17 C/DR.210 submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The substance of the research suggested in paragraph 1 of 17 C/DR.210 would be included in the appropriate paragraphs of the programme for the Sector under the Department of Social Sciences, the Department of Studies and Development of Cultures and the Division of Philosophy.

43. By 39 votes to 2, with 27 abstentions, the Commission approved 17 C/DR.145 submitted by Argentina, Brazil, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Peru, Switzerland and the United States of America. The Work Plan would incorporate the

expression of the intellectual and moral support accorded by Unesco to the posthumous publication of the works of Karl Jaspers, which would be carried out with the help of ICPHS. During the debate, several delegates expressed the view that it was not desirable for the publication of the works of Jaspers to be undertaken by Unesco.

44. The recommendation of the Commission to the General Conference on the budget relating to Sub-Chapter 3.1, and its decision on the amended and supplemented Work Plan, are reproduced in the Annex to this document.

Sub-Chapter 3.2 - Social Sciences

45. The delegates of 43 countries took part in the discussion. A number of them congratulated the Director-General on his efforts at structuring the programme and on the way in which the projects were presented. They expressed their satisfaction with the progress achieved. Some delegates regretted that it had not been possible to resume in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (17 C/5) all the decisions of the sixteenth session of the General Conference.

46. Several delegates insisted that the share of the budget allotted to the social sciences was still too small. They recognized that this programme was expected to have a multiplying effect, but hoped that in the coming years there would be a larger increase in the budgetary allocation.

47. Some delegates stressed the imperative need for the social sciences to provide for long-term projects and to become more daring.

48. The delegates of five countries drew attention to the differences as well as the similarities existing between the 1973-1974 programme (17 C/5) and the Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan (17 C/4). One delegate thought that the former was better planned; the latter seemed to him to be a rather excessive extension of the projects already contained in the programme for the next two years.

49. The delegates of three countries thought that the social sciences should show a stricter precision and, without merging into the natural sciences, should endeavour to develop closer links with them, particularly with regard to interdisciplinary research. In the view of these delegates, it was time that the social sciences enjoyed the same esteem as the other sciences. One delegate expressed the hope that the studies carried out in the natural sciences would bear also on the social sciences. Another delegate would have preferred to see a rapprochement of the social sciences with philosophy rather than with the natural sciences.

50. Several delegates expressed the wish that, within the Organization, the social sciences would go beyond the bounds of their own particular field and aim at permeating the other programmes, which would thus be impregnated by the spirit and practice of the social sciences.

51. Numerous delegates spoke in favour of the interdisciplinary rôle of the social sciences within the Organization. Two delegates recommended, in particular, a close collaboration between the social sciences and education.

52. One delegate recommended that the autonomy of the social sciences and their independence vis-à-vis the humanities should be better safeguarded. Another delegate mentioned the ambiguity of terminology which often prevailed where the social sciences and culture were concerned.

53. Several delegates spoke of the urgent need to associate the non-governmental organizations more closely with Unesco's activities in matters such as development indicators, indicators of the quality of life, and bibliography. Relations with the non-governmental organizations could be strengthened and their support obtained through federated bodies like the International Social Science Council (ISSC) and the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU).

54. A number of delegates expressed their satisfaction at the co-operation between the Department of Social Sciences and the European Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences, in Vienna. Other delegates said that they were not satisfied with the relation between Unesco and the International Institute for Peace, in Vienna, and expressed the opinion that they should be developed.

55. Similarly, three delegates drew the Commission's attention to the excellent collaboration afforded by the Latin American Social Science Faculty (FLACSO).

55a. Statements were made by the observers from ISSC and the International Economic Association (IEA).

56. Five delegates mentioned the contribution which, through its regional action, Unesco could make to the development of local talents and to a demonstration of the usefulness of the social sciences to persons responsible for planning and decision-making. Two delegates said that many developing countries already possessed their research infrastructure and that they would be satisfied with aid from Unesco in other forms. One delegate, for example, said that his country had no need of research workers from abroad but was in need of more up-to-date and more appropriate methodologies.

57. Some delegates expressed their approval of the Secretariat's efforts to regionalize its activities and thus make them more effective, and of its attempt to decentralize these activities, thus fostering development in the regions concerned. Certain delegates nevertheless expressed reservations concerning the dispatch of experts who did not always have a perfect knowledge of the problems of the people they had come to advise.

58. Eight delegates expressed their satisfaction with the studies being made with a view to bringing the social sciences into the World Science Information System (UNISIST).

59. Several delegates wished Unesco to play a more important part in fundamental research. Others laid stress on the applied social sciences, on the need to develop methods for the application of these sciences and for their use in all planning activity. They also emphasized the important part which these sciences could play in deciding on the objectives to be achieved rather than in providing the means for planning.

60. Some delegates spoke in favour of defining professional standards and congratulated the Director-General on having taken measures in this respect. They asked, however, that these measures should not be confined to the social sciences but should extend to other disciplines as well.

61. The urgent need to train social scientists, especially in the developing countries, was mentioned by several delegates who also wished for those in authority in these countries to be associated with this training.

62. Several delegates declared themselves in favour of the new Division of Social Science Methods and Analysis, and remarked on the importance of the programmes for simulation models, evaluation techniques and socio-economic development indicators. One delegate cautioned against too great an involvement by Unesco in the development of simulation models which would be costly in view of limited resources in finance and manpower. Another delegate urged that in projects concerned with development planning and management (including socio-economic indicators) prime consideration should be given to issues of social policy and to the administration of social development programmes.

63. One delegate thought that the research to be carried out in this field ought to lead to precise and practical studies of evaluation techniques, for the benefit of the countries which did not have the means to undertake them themselves. If those countries adopted reliable techniques enabling cost-benefit analyses to be made, they would be able to rationalize their budgetary priorities.

64. One delegate expressed his interest in quantification. He warned, however, against the danger of treating social processes in a pseudo-scientific manner.

65. Several delegates were pleased to see, in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974, that the Secretariat had given proof of interest in the problems of development and in the part which the Organization expects to play in the United Nations programme for the Second Development Decade. Some delegates hoped that Unesco would play a leading part in the definition of development in the widest sense of the term, particularly by the study of values other than those that are limited to economic planning in the strictly accepted sense. Several delegates spoke of the rôle the Department could play in the particular sphere of co-operation between social scientists and government planners.

66. Two delegates expressed a wish for multidisciplinary studies on the impact of science and technology on social structures and intellectual concepts. In this connexion some delegates emphasized the importance of work concerning the environment. They hoped that the Department would play a greater part in the "Man and the Biosphere" (MAB) Programme than it had done in the past.

67. Several delegates expressed their approval of the study on the social and cultural effects of the development of tourism in Bali. In their view, the social and cultural effects of the development of tourism were not always in line with its economic effects. Several delegates expressed concern over the damage which tourism can inflict upon the social structure, cultural integrity and the environment of communities. One delegate expressed the view that, in place of one study of six years' duration, a series of shorter studies in countries with different backgrounds should be undertaken concurrently.

68. A large number of delegates expressed their approval of the interest taken by the Department in the problems of human rights. Some of them expressed the hope that these problems would be studied more widely and along less traditional lines. One delegate advocated the organization of an International Decade for the Realization of Human Rights.

69. Several delegates dwelt on the teaching of international law, some of them seeing in this activity an additional proof of the Department's interest in human rights. Some delegates expressed the opinion that the Department paid too little attention to these problems.

70. Various aspects of racism were brought up by a large number of delegates. Some of them expressed their full support of the activities proposed in the field of racial discrimination, others emphasized their interest in the development of studies on ethnic minorities. Some stressed the importance of studies on multi-cultural societies.

71. The problems of peace were discussed by a large number of delegates. Many of them approved what had been done in this field and expressed the hope that the activities would be stepped up. Several measures were advocated in this connexion. Three delegates pointed out that the Department of Social Sciences had not implemented the resolution concerning scientific studies on the problems of peace adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session, referring especially to paragraph 3117 of document 16 C/5.

72. A number of delegates thought the programme inadequate and formalistic. The Department was invited to adopt a more realistic approach to these questions, taking into account the discussion of the General Conference. They expressed the opinion that there should be a separate sub-section on research into the problems of peace in the C/4 and C/5 documents.

73. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, the delegate of India requested the Commission to note draft resolutions 17 C/DR.10 and 17 C/DR.249 submitted by his country.

74. The delegate of the Arab Republic of Egypt submitted draft resolution 17 C/DR.8, explaining why his country had been led to request the establishment of a Social Sciences Documentation Centre for the Arab countries. He considered that the necessary budget could be drawn from the Regular Programme, or else from the Participation Programme.

75. Several delegates expressed the hope that the Department would accord more consideration to the problems of the great body of working people, for example, by analysing their rôle in the problems of peace. In this context, the USSR invited the Secretariat to note draft resolutions 17 C/DR.211 and 17 C/DR.212.

76. Several delegates congratulated the Secretariat on the quality of the social science publications.

77. The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture explained several aspects of the programme discussed by the Commission. He stated that the Department might find it useful to draw closer to the natural sciences, but by means of a more constant horizontal connexion with all sectors of the programme. The theoretical and applied aspects of the social sciences being then apportioned, the result would make for balance. He drew the Commission's attention to a series of practical projects directly concerning Member States.

He mentioned the projects relating to the environment and the need to establish links between social scientists and government planners. He explained the stages leading to the recommendations contained in document 17 C/5 for the promotion of the social sciences and the training of specialists in Africa south of the Sahara. He drew attention to the new structure of the Department and the advantages it offered for the implementation of the programmes.

78. The Director of the Department of Social Sciences stressed the importance of activities in the fields of peace and the environment (MAB, in particular). As regards simulation models, the Department's task was not so much to carry out these studies as to offer Member States the opportunity of sharing the experience of other States in this area. As to the assistance given to States in their choice of such and such a development policy, he assured the delegates that the Department was actively seeking new development patterns which would guarantee the maintenance of cultural and social cohesion. He also expressed his agreement with the delegates who had emphasized the importance of long-term planning in the social sciences.

79. The Chairman put the amended version of draft resolution 17 C/DR.8, submitted by the Arab Republic of Egypt, to the vote. It was adopted by 46 votes to none, with 26 abstentions.

80. A discussion followed on the subject of draft resolution 17 C/DR.281 submitted by Togo, supported by other Member States and amended by Gabon.

81. Draft resolution 17 C/DR.281 as amended had been referred to the Commission by the Resolutions Committee, mentioning that this was done "in agreement with the delegate of Togo...", and recommending that the Commission note it in connexion with paragraph 3048 of document 17 C/5.

82. The delegate of France nevertheless requested the Commission to vote on the draft resolution. Gabon then proposed an amendment to paragraph 5 of the draft resolution, namely, to insert after "requests the Director-General to take other specific measures and to put forward...", a sub-paragraph (b): "and to transfer the funds proposed for one of the field posts to the immediate establishment of the African Social Science Centre".

83. The Assistant Director-General pointed out that, in his opinion, the amendment introduced a new activity into the Draft Programme and Budget and was not admissible under paragraph 21 of document 17 C/2 and Rule 78A of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference.

84. After several delegates had debated this point of procedure and the delegate of Gabon had expressed the opinion that the amendment entailed no new activities, since the General Conference, at its sixteenth session, had approved a study on the feasibility of establishing a social science centre in Africa, draft resolution 17 C/DR.281, as amended, was put to the vote, after the addition of the following footnote: "This modification does not affect the budget ceiling or the budget in detail, since this activity replaces another proposed in document 17 C/5, paragraph 3051."

85. The draft resolution was adopted by 39 votes to none, with 36 abstentions.

86. The recommendation and the decisions of the Commission in regard to recommendation 3.2 and the budgetary indications in the Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 (document 17 C/4) are given in the Annex to this document.

87. The Commission's recommendation on resolution 3.21 of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5) appears in the Annex to this document.

88. The Commission's recommendations on the budget for Sub-Chapter 3.2 and the Work Plan as amended and supplemented, in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5) are given in the Annex to this document.

89. The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture proposed to the Commission to set up a working party to examine in detail the budgetary implications of draft resolutions entailing fresh expenditure, and would submit suggestions to the Commission as to the breakdown, in order of priority, of the $200,000 which might be available. These suggestions would then be submitted to the General Conference for approval.

90. With the agreement of the Commission, the Chairman decided that such a working party would be set up.

Sub-Chapter 3.3 - Studies and Development of Cultures

91. Fifty-nine delegates and the representatives of four non-governmental organizations took part in the discussion of Sub-Chapter 3.3 - Studies and Development of Cultures. Generally speaking, delegates were fully in agreement with the programme set forth in documents 17 C/5 and 17 C/4. In regard to the structure of the programme, some speakers were in favour of a greater concentration of projects, while others thought it normal that the variety of aspects to be found in cultural life should be reflected, up to a point, in a sectioning of the proposed activities.

92. Many delegates stressed the need to recognize the existence of different cultural situations in the world. They pointed out that, while in some countries culture can no longer be considered the privilege of an elite and is being democratized, in others it is still necessary to recognize and give values to the rich local cultures in modern educational institutions.

93. Several delegates regretted the inadequacy of the budgetary allocation for this Sub-Chapter, having regard to the magnitude and importance of the cultural development programme.

94. In regard to studies of cultures, five major concerns were apparent: (a) recourse to a comparative inter-cultural approach, calculated to open up new possibilities for these studies which had hitherto been centred rather on some specific cultural region; (b) the advisability of closer co-operation with other aspects or sectors of the programme, such as cultural development, social sciences, education, communication; (c) geographical decentralization; (d) the need to promote co-operation among regional and sub-regional documentation centres and those concerned with the study of cultures, and (e) wider dissemination of the results of studies. Six delegates laid special stress on the first of these aspects, which is the subject of draft resolution 251 (Finland, Denmark, United States of America, Ethiopia, France, Hungary, Iceland, Norway, Poland, Sweden), recommending inclusion in the medium-term programme of an inter-disciplinary project aimed at the "development of the methodology of comparative study of cultures". The Commission took note of this proposal.

95. In so far as cultural development was concerned, the majority of delegates recognized that this programme was more coherent and more substantial. They also noted that an effort had been made to achieve greater concentration, while recognizing that the varied nature of the programme and the rapid rate of cultural development sometimes necessitated many diverse projects.

96. Most of the delegates also expressed their satisfaction at seeing that cultural development was given its rightful place in Unesco's programmes, since cultural development was at least as important as economic development. It was also requested that the steps taken with a view to greater decentralization should be continued. One delegate, however, suggested that culture was in danger of being over-institutionalized and feared that rapidly mounting costs of printing might prejudice the publication programme. This potential threat should be investigated by the Secretariat.

97. Finally, several delegates, basing themselves on the idea that culture represents the quality of life and that there is no culture without a public, welcomed the fact that the projects bearing on dissemination took account of the new methods of production, recording and dissemination of intellectual and artistic activity, more particularly by the electronic media of communication.

98. The Belgian delegation informed the Commission of its intention to set up a Cultural Centre for cultural development activities falling within the scope of Sub-Chapter 3.3. The delegation announced that the Centre would be open to all Member States, European or non-European, which might wish to make use of it. This proposal was welcomed by a number of delegations. However, one delegation, while approving this measure in principle, thought that the matter should first be considered in detail. Draft resolution 17 C/DR.38 Rev. (Belgium) was approved unanimously, with two abstentions.

99. Many delegates stressed the importance of oral traditions and folk art, and supported draft resolution 17 C/DR.44, submitted by Bulgaria, Egypt, Brazil, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Iran, Turkey, Tunisia, Nigeria, Greece, Syria, Poland, India, Austria, Yugoslavia and Cuba.

100. The Commission generally recognized that differences in meaning legitimately associated with the word "culture", reflected in the discussions of the Commission and the draft report, created some problems in policy orientation and programme planning for both the General Conference and the Secretariat. This recognition, in turn, suggested the need to view the ambiguities that properly troubled delegates with a certain measure of tolerance, for it might well be that ambiguity allowed more to be accomplished than would be possible if clarity were achieved and revealed fundamental differences.

101. The Director-General was gratified by the diversity and the constructive character of the views exchanged. He himself spoke to clarify certain questions relating to the budget and the procedure. In particular, he asked delegates to submit draft resolutions or amendments only when there appeared to be a real possibility of financing the proposed activity.

102. In the course of the debate, the Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture replied to questions raised by delegates and commented on the broad lines of the discussion. The Director of the Department of Studies and Development of Culture, for his part, stressed the significant lines of development which were at present becoming apparent in the Programme, expressing particular pleasure at the increasingly satisfactory dove-tailing of the Secretariat's activities with those undertaken by Member States.

103. In an earlier speech, the Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture had proposed (ref. para. 47 of the report on Sub-Chapter 3.2) the establishment of a Working Party to draw up a list of priority activities eligible to receive a budgetary allocation from the additional $200,000 which might become available to the Sector. The Chairman announced the membership of the Working Party: Brazil, Arab Republic of Egypt, Hungary, India, Netherlands, Togo. It met under the chairmanship of Professor B. Ogot (Kenya), Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

104. In addition to the draft resolutions which it discussed or put to the vote, the Commission, following the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, took note, without discussion or voting, of the draft resolutions listed hereunder: 17 C/DR.63 amended (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines), 17 C/DR.44 amended (Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Arab Republic of Egypt, Brazil, Iran, Turkey, Tunisia, Nigeria, Greece, Syria, India, Austria, Cuba), 17 C/DR.72 (Bulgaria), 17 C/DR.79 (Uruguay), 17 C/DR.81 (Brazil), 17 C/DR.139 (Argentina), 17 C/DR.148 (Cuba), 17 C/DR.157 (Argentina), 17 C/DR.163 (Argentina), 17 C/DR.165 (Argentina), 17 C/DR.215 (Chile), 17 C/DR.221 amended (Chile), 17 C/DR.234 amended (Iran, Khmer Republic, Malaysia, Philippines), 17 C/DR.249 (India), 17 C/DR.263 (France), 17 C/DR.264 (France), 17 C/DR.265 para. II amended (France), 17 C/DR.268 (Brazil), 17 C/DR.269 (Austria), 17 C/DR.270 (Austria) and 17 C/DR.273 (Tunisia).

Section 3.31 - CULTURAL STUDIES

Asian Cultures

105. From the many interventions dealing with the project on Asian cultures, it emerged that several delegates would have liked to see a greater development accorded to them. One of the delegates, in particular, suggested collecting, documenting and studying the methods of transmission of oral traditions also in Asia, as was being done for Africa, and preparing a more complete inventory of the very varied branches of knowledge to which oral traditions extended.

106. The Commission took note of draft resolutions 57 (India) and 58 (India), the first of which recommended initiating a history of science and technology in Asia, and the second recommended including in the programme a project for the study of oral traditions in Asia, particularly South Asia, South East Asia, and East Asia, in the fields of the visual, plastic and performing arts as well as literary expression and the sciences.

107. The Commission likewise took note of draft resolution 234 submitted by Iran, the Khmer Republic, Malaysia and the Philippines, which proposed the resumption of consultations with the appropriate institutions with the object of the preparation of a guide to the sources of the history of Asia.

108. In connexion with the study of Malay culture, which at present extends to Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Madagascar, many delegates remarked on the progress achieved in the inter-regional co-ordination of the project. That co-ordination was defined at the international expert meeting held in Kuala Lumpur in January 1972 and it would be promoted by the establishment of a Regional Advisory Centre.

109. The Commission took note of draft resolution 260 (Viet-Nam), which proposed extending, in future programmes, the project currently concentrated on the region of Malay cultures to studies on the other cultures of South East Asian countries, and particularly those which have been historically at the meeting point of various major cultural currents.

110. The discussion on studies of Malay culture centred round draft resolution 63 as amended (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines), which was supported by a large number of delegations and of which the Commission took note. In the context of the long-term programme, this draft resolution recommended an extension of the time for the execution of the project and a substantial increase in its budget. One delegate suggested that the project should be expanded to include consideration of all aspects in space and time of Malay culture and therefore recommended participation of other countries in the project. Some delegates suggested that extra-budgetary resources might be sought for the project, and the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany proposed that a meeting to that effect be held in his country.

111. One delegate especially welcomed the auspicious beginning of the Oceanic studies project, and stressed the desirability of taking full advantage of the very keen interest which it was arousing in some of the countries close by the region. Another delegate suggested continuing the project beyond the five-year period which had originally been planned, after subjecting it to an objective evaluation. He also advocated a larger budgetary allocation in future programmes. With this in mind, the Commission took note of draft resolution 230 (Australia).

112. Several speakers referred to the project on contemporary Asian cultures. One delegate made particular mention of the preliminary study undertaken in this connexion by the Asian Cultural Centre in Japan on the attitudes of Japanese people towards their traditions - a study which was to be used as a model for the other countries of Asia.

Contemporary Arab culture

113. In connexion with this study, one delegate advocated organizing symposia to be attended by qualified representatives of Arab thought, literature and arts. Several delegates recommended taking into consideration the historical aspects of Arab culture, in so far as those classical values continued to have certain important repercussions on the cultural development of the contemporary world, and studying various aspects of contemporary Arab thought.

African cultures

114. Several delegates supported this part of the programme comprising: the General History of Africa, oral traditions and the promotion of African languages. The discussion confirmed the high priority to be accorded to the General History of Africa. One delegate stressed the importance of Byzantine sources for the preparation of the work. Another regretted that the funds allocated were insufficient to allow of the continuation of the series of guides to the sources of African history, and asked that the necessary aid be obtained to carry this project to its completion. A third speaker suggested that the aid which was being given to editors and authors of volumes to assist them in the research work prior to the actual writing should be extended to the institutions and organizations involved in the preparation of the various parts of the work.

115. The discussion revealed the very lively interest aroused, not only among delegations of the countries directly concerned, but also among many others, by the programme activities planned for the promotion of African oral traditions and African languages. The significance of the values embodied in oral traditions and the urgent need for them to be collected and studied were unanimously recognized. Several delegates advocated that experience of such matters acquired in Africa should be used in similar programmes in other continents. The discussion disclosed the growing contribution of certain African institutes to this policy of collecting and studying. It centred on draft resolution 278 (Cameroon, Niger, Togo, Dahomey, Algeria, United States of America, Chile, Nigeria, Brazil and Central African Republic). The delegate of Cameroon, supported by several others, requested that the Commission consider draft resolution 17 C/DR.278, despite the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee to note it. On the one hand, this draft resolution aims at extending the scope of the ten-year plan (document 17 C/73) established in accordance with a decision of the General Conference at its sixteenth session by transforming it into an inter-sectoral "outline" plan taking account of the fact that the promotion of languages is an instrument not only of culture but also of cultural development, education and social development. On the other hand, the draft resolution aims at accelerating the entry of the ten-year plan into its operational phase by means of additional resources intended, in particular, to strengthen the Regional Documentation Centre for African Oral Traditions in Niamey and to encourage the establishment of similar centres in the three other regions of Africa.

116. In a similar spirit, one delegate made proposals for strengthening the specialized staff and facilities of national institutes responsible for the promotion of African languages and the development of oral traditions.

117. Draft resolution 278, as amended, was put to the vote and was adopted by 78 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. The Commission heard other proposals designed to remedy the slowing-down of these important programme activities due to the inadequacy of budget allocations.

118. Two delegations, referring to draft resolution 77 (Cameroon and Senegal), requested the insertion in the Work Plan of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5) of a passage to the effect that "the promotion of the arts and of literature in Africa will be continued by the participation of the Organization in the preparation, implementation and exploitation of the Festival of African Negro Arts and the Biennale of the African Book". It was decided that this passage should appear in the Work Plan and should come under the Participation Programme.

Contemporary cultures in Latin America

119. Many delegates expressed satisfaction with the manner in which this part of the programme was progressing. The project for a volume on the history of ideas and that for a publication giving the general public an overall view of all the studies on the cultures of Latin America undertaken by Unesco were particularly well received, as also was the proposed study on African contributions to Latin-American cultures. Stress was also laid on the need for each volume to be accompanied by a proper bibliography, as had been the case with the

bibliography on literature. Interest was also shown in the proposed meetings on the performing arts, in 1973, at Santiago, Chile, and on the history of ideas, in 1974, at Mexico City.

120. One delegate stressed the importance of including the Caribbean region in the project. It was suggested that aid to the Colegio de Mexico should be increased and that oriental studies in Latin America be promoted by improving methods of research and teaching. The Commission took note of draft resolution 17 C/DR.163 (Argentina) and agreed to insert the operative paragraph of this draft resolution in the Work Plan (paragraph 3149 of 17 C/5).

European cultures

121. Activities related to Balkan cultures, conducted in collaboration with the International Association for South East European Studies (AIESEE), and the project for the study of Slav cultures, met with particularly warm approval. Several delegates suggested that the resources at the disposal of AIESEE be strengthened. The Commission heard a statement by the representative of that Association.

122. One delegate proposed that the project for the study of Slav cultures be extended beyond the planned termination date (1976). The Commission took note of an amended version of draft resolution 17 C/DR.64e(Bulgaria, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic), concerned with Slav studies.

123. An amended version of draft resolution 17 C/DR.227 (Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) was noted, and account will be taken of its contents in the Work Plan. The project on cultural studies in Central European countries has thus been taken out of documents 17 C/4 and 17 C/5, and the funds provided for the paragraph 3153 (17 C/5) will be used for carrying out the project concerned with Slav studies.

124. The project entitled "Cultural innovation in technological and post-industrial societies" was the subject of favourable comments. One delegate announced that the National Commission of his country intended to contact the Secretariat with a view to examining the conditions required for implementing the project. Three other delegates spoke of ways and means of implementing this new project, which will require a preparatory period of two years.

"Cultures: An International Journal"

125. The majority of the Commission's members favoured the transformation of the trilingual Journal of World History into a new journal, "Cultures", to be published in separate English and French editions. One delegate suggested that its editorial board be advised by a group of consultants representing different cultures. Some delegates suggested that contributions to the Journal should, as far as possible, come from regional or national experts. Several asked for an examination of the possibility of publishing the journal in all the working languages of the Organization. The Commission took note of draft resolution 17 C/DR.139 (Argentina), requesting that the Journal be published in Spanish.

Section 3.32 - CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Cultural policies

126. Delegates showed great interest in intergovernmental conferences, including the 1970 Venice Conference, the 1972 Helsinki Conference, and the conferences planned for Asia in 1973, Africa in 1975 and the western hemisphere in 1977.

127. The Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Europe (Helsinki, June 1972) was the subject of numerous statements and of seven draft resolutions concerning the consequences of that important meeting and its practical applications. The Commission noted draft resolutions 17 C/DR.223 (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), 17 C/DR.262 (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), 17 C/DR.263 (France), 17 C/DR.264 (France), 17 C/DR.265 (France) and 17 C/DR.273 (Tunisia). Draft resolution 17 C/DR.277 (Yugoslavia), covering the Director-General's proposals in document 17 C/70, on the Helsinki Conference, as a whole was adopted unanimously.

128. In the light of the recommendations of the Helsinki Conference, attention was drawn to crucial issues such as: access to and participation in culture, the link between cultural development and life-long education, the democratization of culture, the participation of different communities in the task of framing national cultural policies, the integration of cultural development into overall development, and international cultural co-operation. Some delegates, lastly, expressed the wish that the recommendations of the Conference should be reflected in operational activities.

129. The New Zealand delegate regretted that the Executive Board at its 89th session had not taken the decision to invite New Zealand to take part in the forthcoming Asian Regional Intergovernmental Conference. In view of New Zealand's close links with Asia and her interest in Unesco's cultural programme, he earnestly hoped that the Executive Board, at its 92nd session, would resolve the question of the participation of Member States in regional activities in a manner which would enable New Zealand to participate in that Conference. The delegate of Australia supported these remarks and emphasized his country's interest in having this question re-examined by the Executive Board.

130. Draft resolution 17 C/DR.275 (Tunisia) proposed the organization, in 1976, of an intergovernmental conference on cultural policies for the Arab States. The Commission noted this proposal, observing, however, that the date of the conference could not be fixed immediately, but that it should be held as soon as possible.

131. It was proposed by the delegate of Chile that the intergovernmental conference on cultural policies planned for the Western Hemisphere should be held in Santiago.

132. Criticism of established culture aroused the interest of many delegates. They recognized that young people often challenged not only the cultural heritage of the past, but some modern aspects of culture as well, such as the

so-called culture of the masses and commercialized culture, and that they held aloof from it or sought to substitute other values for it. The reasons for this rejection should, it was felt, be investigated; an effort should be made to find out what new forms young people were seeking, and the positive aspect of the values which they wished to foster should be identified.

133. Some delegates emphasized the fact that young people in their countries were not at all hostile to traditional cultural values; one delegate suggested that a comparative study should be conducted of the situation in countries in which established culture was contested and that in countries in which such opposition did not exist.

134. The delegate of the Netherlands stated that he would like his National Commission to be associated with the studies and surveys planned concerning this subject, this point of view being shared by the delegate of Australia.

135. The delegate of Canada stressed the importance of studies concerning bilingualism, and proposed the following addition to proposed resolution 3.32, subparagraph (ii), in document 17 C/4: ".... and questions relating to linguistic and cultural diversity". He also expressed the wish that a unit might be set up within the Secretariat to deal with the problems covered by the above amendment.

136. In regard to the training of planners in cultural development, arts administrators and cultural activities organizers ("animateurs culturels"), one delegate observed that the real cultural activities organizer was the person who could establish a link between culture in its highest acceptation and all the strata of society, and between such strata and the new forms of artistic creation. He would thus enable all to participate in the greatest possible number of cultural activities.

137. One delegate thought it desirable that this training programme should be carried out, as far as Africa was concerned, in collaboration with the African Cultural Institute, established under the auspices of the Joint Afro-Malagasy and Mauritian Organization (OCAM).

138. The delegate of New Zealand proposed that one of the four pilot projects that were planned should be undertaken in his country.

139. The Commission took note of draft resolution 17 C/DR.263 (France) and draft resolution 17 C/DR.273 (Tunisia) concerning the training of cultural activities organizers.

140. Several delegates expressed satisfaction at the quality of the study undertaken by Mr. Felipe Herrera concerning the International Cultural Fund, reproduced in document 17 C/71. By a vote of 39 in favour, with 17 abstentions, the Commission was, as a whole, in favour of the project to establish an international fund to aid cultural action. A few delegates, however, expressed reservations. Two of them considered that additional studies would be necessary. One delegate thought that the creation of such a fund might duplicate action undertaken by Unesco for the promotion of culture.

141. The delegation of Jamaica submitted a draft amendment (17 C/DR.254) to the text proposed in document 17 C/71 (paragraph 35) stressing the urgent need to implement this project, in view of the needs of a great number of countries. By 43 votes to 4, with 15 abstentions, the Commission decided to recommend adoption of the resolution, as amended. One delegation explained its abstention on the grounds that more research is needed before Unesco can proceed with arrangements for establishing an international cultural fund.

Liaison officers for cultural development

142. The Organization's endeavour to decentralize was, in general, well received. Nevertheless, several delegates considered that it was only a beginning and that the effort should be actively pursued.

143. While acknowledging that there were good grounds for such action, some delegates urged that cultural promotion work should be further developed within Member States themselves, through national or regional institutions.

144. One delegate asked whether it might not be useful to set up regional offices for culture, on the same lines as the regional offices for education.

Artistic creation and training

145. Draft resolution 17 C/DR.277 (Yugoslavia), having been unanimously approved by the Commission, the projects originally set forth in document 17 C/5 (paragraphs 3180 and 3193) will be replaced by the holding of an "international symposium of creative artists on the rôle and place of artists in contemporary life".

146. During the general debate, one delegate expressed the wish that cultural activities by amateurs should be given greater attention in Unesco's programme and should receive increased aid.

The performing arts

147. Several delegates stressed the merits of the project for instituting theatre research workshops. While one delegate considered the idea of innovation implicit in this project to be somewhat ambitious, two others maintained that innovations really were involved because, among other things, the mass media were being used on a scale unprecedented in the annals of artistic creation. One delegate, moreover, maintained that those innovations were of a kind to exert a direct influence on the process of democratization.

148. The majority of delegations present expressed their support for the projects concerning regional centres for the collection of oral traditions. The Commission discussed and noted draft resolutions 17 C/DR.12 and 17 C/DR.34, submitted by India.

149. Several African delegates emphasized the importance of the Second World Festival of African Negro Arts, to be held in Lagos in 1974, which would bring together all the black communities throughout the world.

150. Some delegates emphasized the need for programmes to ensure a creative confrontation of performing arts traditions of various countries of the developing world, and to bring manifestations of merit from the developed world to these countries.

151. One delegation proposed that consideration might be given in the future programme to the possibility of establishing a special film section within the Department of Studies and Development of Culture, in view of the part played by the cinema as an art form in contemporary culture.

152. Many delegates spoke in favour of the projects referred to in paragraphs 3194 to 3199 of document 17 C/5, in particular those relating to studies and research on the cultural potentialities of various technological developments. In that connexion, particular attention was drawn to the increasingly close links between development and the mass media.

153. One delegate proposed that Unesco might produce very short films on cultural topics for television stations.

154. Several African and Asian delegations, among others, stressed the need for having films and television programmes designed to promote the mutual understanding of cultures and the exchange of cultural assets.

155. One delegation proposed that practical support be given for the formation of a library of ethnographical films in collaboration with CIFES (International Committee on Ethnographical and Sociological Films).

156. Two delegations emphasized the danger of importing films and television programmes which were generally made with purely commercial considerations in mind and were likely to alienate local cultures; for that reason, they deplored that their countries did not have national film industries.

New forms of artistic creation

157. Many speakers expressed their interest in the music programme as proposed in document 17 C/5. Several of them recalled the importance of music in cultural development and stressed the need to consider it not as a form of art intended merely to give pleasure, but as one of the essential components of any well-planned development programme.

158. In particular, attention was drawn in several statements to the recording of traditional forms of music, in order not only to preserve them, but also to make them as widely known as possible. It was recommended that while the Unesco collection of records of music, which included various styles and forms of music, should be continued, there should be closer consultations with regional or national experts. Two delegations drew the Commission's attention to forms of

music and to certain common instruments in the developing countries which sometimes tended to be neglected, attention being devoted to traditional music alone; reference was made to the "steel-band" (Trinidad and Tobago) and modern forms of African music. Some speakers requested Unesco to take this into account in its future programme. The Commission was asked to include the "steel-band" project in paragraph 3183 of document 17 C/5, which referred to studies on modern techniques and new forms of communication between the creative musician and his public.

159. In addition to the gramophone record, the use of other modern communication media - in particular television and the cinema - in order to develop music and to make it more widely known was advocated by several speakers.

160. Emphasizing the need for the recording, study and dissemination, particularly by means of gramophone records, of the traditional music of the Latin American countries, the delegation of Brazil submitted draft resolution 17 C/DR.268, which invited the Director-General to provide a subvention for the organization of a symposium on the relationship between traditional music and musical creation. The Commission took note of this draft resolution.

161. Lastly, draft resolution 17 C/DR.274 (Canada, Switzerland, the Philippines and Senegal) concerning World Music Week, to be held in co-operation with the International Music Council in Canada in 1975, was adopted by 56 votes to none with 4 abstentions.

Training the professional artist

162. The Commission as a whole attributed great importance to the training of the professional artist. Several delegates spoke of the urgent need to bring the artist into contact with the public and asked for aesthetic education programmes for the general public to be started, using audio-visual media. The Commission took note of draft resolution 17 C/DR.267, submitted by Hungary, which proposed that studies should be conducted and preparations made for a filmed pilot television programme on aesthetic education for the general public, to be used in life-long education, cultural centres, etc.

163. Projects concerning the training of cinema and television directors as well as the planned conference on the training of professional musicians, also met with a very favourable reception on the part of several delegations. Three delegates (Nigeria, Ghana and Upper Volta) wished the pilot project on cinema education, provided for in paragraph 3203 of document 17 C/5, to be carried out in their countries.

164. A certain number of delegations expressed interest in the training of craftsmen, saying that the crafts, which were the commonest forms of artistic expression, were either threatened with extinction or else existed only in a purely commercial form without any of their original aesthetic meaning. They therefore regretted that Unesco had not attributed as much importance as could be wished to this aspect of a country's culture and asked that this omission be repaired in the programme.

165. One delegate asked for an industrial design project to be included in the programme.

166. Another delegate pointed out that the term "training" in the English title of the section was too restricted in meaning and was not the right word in the context. He therefore proposed that it be replaced by the word "education". One delegate noted that the section made no mention of writers, the very men without whom literature is impossible.

Culture and environment: the rôle of architecture

167. Many delegations, feeling that the quality of culture depended also on the quality of life, asked for more importance to be given to architecture and town planning as well as to a training which would take account of the problems of the physical environment. They hoped that a study would be conducted of housing problems in urban and rural zones, adopting a multidisciplinary approach and bearing social factors in mind.

168. The Commission took note of draft resolution 17 C/DR.264, submitted by France, which suggested that the requirements of international co-operation in this field be defined and that a meeting of experts be planned for this purpose.

Clearing house and research centre

169. This part of the programme was supported by many delegations who asked for the activity of the Clearing House to be intensified, particularly in the following fields, preparation and dissemination of studies on cultural policy problems, cultural statistics, cultural indicators, cultural economics, cultural planning theories and models, and the problems of administrative decentralization.

170. The delegations of Iran and Argentina requested that assistance be given for the establishment of national documentation centres for cultural development in their countries.

171. Several delegations asked for studies to be carried out following a new methodology of joint work, financed principally by the participating Member States but subject to co-ordination by Unesco.

172. Several delegations requested that a meeting be organized in 1974, or as soon as possible, to discuss research policies in the field of cultural development, to be attended by research workers and persons responsible for cultural policies. The Commission took note of draft resolutions 262 (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden) and 265 (France) containing proposals to that effect.

International circulation of cultural works

173. The part of the programme concerned with the international dissemination of culture was welcomed as a whole and gave rise to no criticism.

174. With regard to travelling exhibitions of reproductions of works of art, the Commission took note of draft resolution 17 C/DR.165 (Argentina) requesting that an exhibition be prepared on the arts of South America.

175. Concerning the publication of low-cost art books, one delegate expressed the wish that a publication be issued on Maori art. Another delegate, while declaring himself in favour of the programme, hoped that these publications would cover forms of artistic expression in all parts of the world, with particular emphasis on the arts of Asia, Latin America, Africa and the East.

176. With regard to the translations programme, several delegates expressed their satisfaction on learning that Unesco proposed to bring works, mainly contemporary ones, before the public by encouraging their translation into languages other than those widely spoken throughout the world. Several delegates accordingly welcomed the inclusion in the Unesco collection of representative works of a series devoted to contemporary Arab writers. Some, however, regretted that, at the same time as this series, insufficient encouragement was given to the translation of Arab classics, as such translation would make for a better understanding of the evolution of Arab literature.

177. With reference to the translation of literary works for young people, one delegate raised the question whether this programme might not be liable to erect a barrier between the young and the less young, and to indicate a certain "paternalism".

178. The delegate of Liberia, supported by other delegates, submitted a proposal requesting the Director-General to study the possibility of facilitating the publication of masterpieces of world literature, particularly African literature, and their dissemination in Africa, and of convening a conference of African writers to examine these questions.

Co-operation with international non-governmental organizations

179. The observer from International PEN made a statement. The Commission heard a statement by an observer from the International Union of Architects and by an observer from the International Association of Arts.

Sub-Chapter 3.4 - Preservation and Presentation of the Cultural Heritage

180. The Chairman drew the Commission's attention to the relevant documents.

181. He pointed out that document 17 C/18 had been considered by Commission V and that there was no need for the present Commission to discuss it.

182. The Chairman observed that documents 17 C/88, 17 C/INF.12, 17 C/DR.243 and Corr. and 17 C/DR.284 all related to the situation in Jerusalem, particularly in the context of The Hague Convention of 1954, whereas draft resolution 17 C/DR.153 referred to the situation in Indochina. He proposed, and the Commission agreed, that these two questions should be dealt with separately, after the Commission had taken a decision on the Sub-Chapter as a whole.

183. The representatives of 40 Member States took part in the debate on the whole programme of the Department of the Cultural Heritage.

Section 3.41 - STANDARDS, EXCHANGES OF INFORMATION, TRAINING, RESEARCH AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUSEUMS

184. Several delegates expressed the desire for a broader and more effective application of the international instruments which have been adopted or which will be adopted in this connexion, particularly those concerning the illicit export, import and transfer of ownership of cultural property, on the one hand, and the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage, on the other. Emphasis was placed on the rôle of the International Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague, 1954).

185. Several delegates mentioned the problem of clandestine archaeological excavations which increased the losses of cultural property suffered by various countries. One delegate stressed the need to ensure that archaeological sites were more satisfactorily guarded.

186. The risks to works of art represented by theft or illicit traffic were mentioned by several delegates. In certain regions of the world, it would appear necessary for countries which had suffered from such activities to reconstitute a part of their heritage. One delegate requested the inclusion in the agenda of the eighteenth session of the General Conference of an item on the return to their countries of origin of works of art from the developing countries which had been illicitly transferred to museums in the developed countries.

187. One delegate drew attention to the problem of insurance premiums for movable cultural property and, consequently, on the difficulty of organizing exhibitions abroad. The need for close collaboration with Interpol was stressed.

188. Two delegations referred to the study on the preservation of historic quarters and historic cities within a modern environment. One delegation expressed the wish that this study be carried out in the context of town planning, and the delegate of Tunisia invited the committee of experts, which will be considering this problem in 1974, to meet in his country.

189. With regard to exchanges of information, two delegates referred to the rôle of the UNESCO-ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites) Documentation Centre, and the delegate of Austria announced that its government had decided to make a contribution to this Centre equivalent to 1/2% of its contribution to the Regular Budget of Unesco, and invited all the Member States to subsidize this Centre in an equal way.

190. One delegation expressed the wish that the findings of the campaign conducted by Unesco relating to excavations or protection be published, with the object, in particular, of preserving the scientific data obtained.

191. Two other delegates, referring to the right of access of peoples to culture, gave their support to draft resolution 17 C/DR.224 (USSR) which seeks to amend the Work Plan by adding to paragraph 3243 the following words: "ensuring the general public free and democratic access to culture and enabling them to take an active part in the cultural life of society". This amendment was agreed to.

192. The problems concerning the development of museums and those concerning the training of specialists claimed the attention of a number of delegates, who were unanimous in considering such training to be one of Unesco's essential tasks.

193. The delegate of Kenya proposed that the seminar on museums to be organized in English-speaking Africa, in 1973, be held in his country. There was no opposition in the Commission to that proposal.

194. The number of museums in Africa was currently inadequate; several delegates spoke of the effort being made to increase this number and to provide for the training of specialized staff, particularly in centres such as the Jos Centre, the programme of which was in process of being revised with the aim of improving the standard of the courses and including in them the preservation of the natural heritage. Two delegates expressed the wish that the activities of the Department of the Cultural Heritage be extended to Africa south of the Sahara, by the assignment of an official and the establishment of a regional office similar to that which the International Council of Museums (ICOM) has set up in Asia.

195. One delegate emphasized the relation between the legitimate exploitation of archaeological excavations and the organization of museums. Another observed that technical assistance under the United Nations Development Programme should be applied to archaeological activities.

196. One delegate referred to the problems of the Regional Centre in Baghdad for which the resources of the United Nations Development Programme had just been refused. By 75 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, draft resolution 17 C/DR.129 to the effect that Unesco's support be accorded to this project under the Organization's Regular Budget, was adopted.

JERUSALEM

197. The Commission examined draft resolutions 17 C/DR.243 and Corr., 17 C/DR. 248, amending the foregoing and 17 C/DR.286, proposing other amendments, which was itself orally amended during the meeting. The Chairman recalled that the draft resolutions, like documents 17 C/88, 17 C/INF.12 and 17 C/INF.13, dealt with the problem of the preservation of the cultural heritage of Jerusalem.

198. Twenty-nine representatives spoke during the debate, in which the essential question was to decide how Unesco's presence in the city of Jerusalem could be ensured with a view to securing an efficient implementation of the resolutions adopted by the General Conference and the Executive Board.

199. A draft resolution, co-sponsored by 29 Member States, was presented. Several delegates expressed the view that Israel had failed to abide by resolutions adopted by the United Nations and Unesco concerning the status of Jerusalem and the preservation of its cultural heritage. They asserted that Israel was continuing with excavations which would change the cultural character of the city in a definite manner.

200. The Commission considered, generally speaking, that the city of Jerusalem, one of the world's great spiritual centres and meeting-point for several civilizations, was part of the cultural heritage of the whole world. Several delegations referred to the city's sacred character for believers of different religions. There was, therefore, general agreement on the importance attached by mankind to the preservation of that historic city, in view of the cultural and spiritual values it represented, and on Unesco's responsibility, by virtue of its Constitution, to take action at the international level, for the preservation of the cultural heritage of Jerusalem.

201. The delegate of Israel stated that Israel formally understood and recognized the universal interest shown in Jerusalem and the preservation of the cultural heritage. He affirmed that Israel was complying fully with the provisions of The Hague Convention and would continue to do so, and accepted the offer made by the Director-General under Article 23, paragraph 2 of the Convention.

202. One delegate said he supported any efforts designed to safeguard the treasures of the world cultural heritage in any part of the world. Several representatives referred to the care taken by all the authorities who had successively administered Jerusalem to keep the historic quarters of the city and its site intact.

203. Many delegates, concerned that the sites, buildings, monuments and other cultural assets of Jerusalem should be preserved and that any alteration in the city's character should be avoided, expressed their apprehension and objections concerning, firstly, the archaeological excavations or the moving of cultural property as a result of which certain monuments might be damaged and above all, certain of the holy places might be altered, and secondly, the threat which modernization works raised in the city or its surroundings.

204. One delegate drew the Commission's attention to certain building operations which, in his view, were disfiguring Jerusalem. Another delegate, on the other hand, while emphasizing the need to conserve the traditional character of the city, did not believe that the changes necessitated by modern life could or should be avoided. Other delegations replied that such changes had hitherto not been made in Jerusalem.

205. In many statements the question was raised as to whether it was admissible that the political character of the problem of Jerusalem could be discussed in the Commission on the same basis as the technical aspects of the problem, with which alone it should normally deal. Some delegates considered that the statements of a number of speakers proceeded from political considerations, on which level the problem of Jerusalem was outside Unesco's competence. Other delegates considered, however, that in Jerusalem political and cultural problems met and could not be separated.

206. Several delegates emphasized that Israel had no right to make any alterations liable to impair the character of Jerusalem.

207. Several delegates feared that the proposed technical assistance to Israel might constitute an indirect recognition of its rights over the occupied territories. They also considered the sending of an expert would not adequately ensure Unesco's presence.

208. The question of access by Jews to the old city during the period preceding the events of 1967 was the subject of conflicting statements by the delegates of Jordan and Israel.

209. The Director-General clearly stated that it was not for the Commission to pronounce upon the legal status of Jerusalem nor on the legality of the Israeli occupation.

210. The delegate of Israel having inquired whether Unesco's Legal Adviser could provide particulars of a provision in the Cease Fire Agreement of 1948, the Director-General pointed out that Unesco's Legal Adviser was not competent to interpret texts of that nature.

211. Many delegations referred to the rôle of Unesco in the preservation of the cultural heritage of the city of Jerusalem, more espcially within the framework of The Hague Convention, and reference was made to the Director-General's proposal for an expert mission under the terms of Article 23, paragraph 2, of The Hague Convention.

212. Several delegates considered that the work of the Commissioners-General appointed under the terms of The Hague Convention had not produced the results that had been expected, while others stated that the reports of the Commissioners-General did not seem to indicate that the problem was as serious as might have been feared.

213. Concerning the expert whom Unesco might send under the terms of Article 23, paragraph 2, of The Hague Convention, several delegates doubted whether he would be able to obtain tangible results, especially in view of the fact that his rôle would be merely to advise the Israeli Government. The delegate of Brazil said that in view of the direction taken by the discussions, his delegation was withdrawing its support for 17 C/DR.284, of which it had been one of the original co-signatories.

214. Replying to all the speakers, the Director-General stated firstly that it was for the Commission to choose between two draft resolutions which approached the solution of the question under consideration in different ways: 17 C/DR.243, modifications to which had been proposed by some delegates, and 17 C/DR.284, referring to a chronologically earlier position, that of the report which he had made to the Executive Board at its 90th session.

215. The Director-General, while expressing no regret that he had proposed an expert under the terms of Article 23, paragraph 2, which might have ensured Unesco's presence in Jerusalem to a certain extent, thought events had now overtaken his initiative in so far as the Executive Board had not been satisfied with it, and in so far as the General Conference, when the question was subsequently referred to it by the Executive Board, had not appeared to accord him its full approval either.

216. Replying to one delegate, the Director-General explained that he had offered the Organization's technical assistance on any problems arising from the application of The Hague Convention and the regulations for its execution and that such action by Unesco would not have implied the adoption of a particular position with respect to the ownership of the cultural property in question.

217. On reading through the two draft resolutions, the Director-General said it was clear that Unesco's presence in Jerusalem was desired by many delegates. It was necessary, therefore, for the Commission to define the precise nature and significance of that presence and the form which the desired action should take. In the opinion of the Director-General, any "effective presence" seemed to call for the physical "presence" in Jerusalem of a representative of Unesco.

218. If that were the case, the Director-General went on to say, it should be understood that that representative would have to have relations with the de facto authorities in Jerusalem and that their consent would be needed for his presence there. This would not imply any recognition whatsoever of the present situation in the occupied territories and, since it had no bearing thereon, would not affect individual opinions concerning the present status of the city.

219. The Director-General also asked about the rôle of the Unesco representative in the city, whether he was to be simply a witness taking notes and sending reports, or to exert as much influence as was possible on the authorities and on their decisions.

220. The President then put draft resolutions 17 C/DR.243 and Corr., 284 and 286 to the vote.

221. Draft resolution 17 C/DR.243, as amended, was adopted by 53 votes in favour, 8 against and 21 abstentions.

PROTECTION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE INDO-CHINESE PENINSULA

222. The delegate of Cuba presenting DR.153 referred to Unesco's activities in protection of cultural heritage, namely the Nubia and Venice campaigns as well as to the effort to protect the cultural property of Jerusalem, and suggested that the problem of protection for the cultural and natural property in the Indo-Chinese peninsula be also given close consideration.

223. The delegate of the United States of America called the attention of the Commission to the fact that very delicate peace negotiations were being carried on at present, which may make a discussion of DR.153 undesirable at this time. He thus asked for the closure of the debate.

224. The Commission rejected this request by 22 votes for, 27 against and 4 abstentions.

225. Three delegations supported DR.153 while two others expressed their reservations. One of them drew the Commission's attention to the fact that in his view it would be outside Unesco's competence to take what he considered to be political decisions.

226. The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture pointed out that the adoption of the resolution, as it stood, would have budgetary implications of about $30,000 for publications, expert services, travel and equipment.

227. The delegate of Cuba agreed to amend DR.153 in such a way as to ensure that it would have no budgetary implications for the Organization.

228. At the request of one delegation the amended resolution was put to the vote paragraph by paragraph. The result of the vote is given in the Annex to this report.

Section 3.42 - DEVELOPMENT OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

229. The delegate of Sweden expressed his fears with regard to the dangers of so-called "cultural" tourism and drew attention to the consequences of the excessive development of tourism in certain areas. He suggested an amendment to resolution 3.42 proposed in document 17 C/5, to the effect that, at the end of the first paragraph, after "civilizations of mankind" and in place of the final phrase, the following words be added: "... taking due account both of their possible contributions to the development of tourism and of the importance of preventing such tourism from causing havoc to the total environment of sites and monuments". That amendment was adopted. On the other hand, it was pointed out that Unesco was interested in cultural tourism precisely as a means of preservation and development of cultural property and that that was the spirit behind Resolution 3.343, adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session, on which Unesco's action in that field was based.

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General Conference
Seventeenth session, Paris 1972

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17 C/97
Annex - Recommendations
17 November 1972

REPORT OF PROGRAMME COMMISSION III

(SOCIAL SCIENCES, HUMANITIES AND CULTURE)

ANNEX - RECOMMENDATIONS

CONTENTS

Item 13.3 - Detailed consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 and of the Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan 1973-1978

Part II - Programme Operations and Services

Introduction

General Debate

Sub-Chapter 3.1 - Philosophy and Interdisciplinary Co-operation

Sub-Chapter 3.2 - Social Sciences

Sub-Chapter 3.3 - Studies and Development of Culture

Section 3.31 - Cultural Studies

Section 3.32 - Cultural Development

Sub-Chapter 3.4 - Preservation and Presentation of the Cultural Heritage

Section 3.41 - Standards, exchanges of information, training, research and the development of museums

Section 3.42 - Development of sites and monuments

Item 55 - Measures for preserving and safeguarding national cultures as the objective foundation for mankind's cultural progress and the development of international cultural links

Item 13.3 - Detailed consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 and of the Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978.
Part II - Programme Operations and Services

CHAPTER 3 - SOCIAL SCIENCES, HUMANITIES AND CULTURE

Introduction

A - Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5)

1. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the introduction to Chapter 3 contained in paragraphs 3002-3025 of document 17 C/5.

2. By 84 votes to none, with one abstention, the Commission approved the budget of $13,375,015 for the sector covering the Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture, as shown in document 17 C/5, paragraph 3001, amended by document 17 C/87 (paragraph 3001).

B - Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 (document 17 C/4)

3. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the introduction (paragraphs 3002-3021) and the budgetary implications (paragraph 3001) concerning Chapter 3 - Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture - of document 17 C/4.

Sub-Chapter 3.1 - Philosophy and Interdisciplinary Co-operation

A - Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5)

4. By 71 votes to none with 2 abstentions, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the following resolution, the text of which appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5, paragraph 3027):

> 3.11: The Director-General is authorized:
>
> (a) to develop interdisciplinary co-operation by promoting international co-operation among research workers in philosophy and the humanities, with the collaboration of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS), which will be granted subventions for 1973-1974 not exceeding $500,000;
>
> (b) to promote philosophical and interdisciplinary research and discussion on subjects suggested by aspects of contemporary life in their relation to the ideals of Unesco:
>
> (i) by preparing a third volume, summing up and drawing conclusions on the main trends of research in the social sciences and humanities;
>
> (ii) by continuing the study of the relationships between cultures with reference to the fundamental concepts of time and history;
>
> (iii) by laying greater emphasis on the philosophical aspect in projects which touch on the problems before the humanistic outlook today, particularly with regard to "Science in the Seventies";
>
> (c) to inaugurate a forum on peace to give representative personalities and young people the opportunity to discuss aspects of this problem particularly relevant to the present day;
>
> (d) to assist Member States in their efforts to develop interdisciplinary philosophical reflection.

5. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan of Sub-Chapter 3.1, paragraphs 3028-3037 as set out in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5), it being understood that in carrying out the Work Plan, due account will be taken of the considerations mentioned in the narrative and explanatory portion of the present Report.

6. By 67 votes to none, with one abstention, the Commission decided to recommend that the General Conference approve the appropriation of $1,007,855 for Sub-Chapter 3.1 (paragraph 3026) under the Regular Programme.

B - Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 (document 17 C/4)

7. The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the following recommendation, the text of which is set out in the Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 (document 17 C/4, paragraph 3023):

> 3.1: The General Conference recommends the following to the Director-General for guidance in the preparation of future plans and programmes:
>
> (a) to support and strengthen co-operation among research workers in philosophy and the humanities, especially through association with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies;
>
> (b) to enlist the aid of philosophy in programmes which require an overall view of man, so as to promote the ideals of Unesco:
>
> (i) by stimulating sustained thought on the nature, achievements, difficulties and present and potential rôle of interdisciplinary research, so as to promote its evaluation and use;
>
> (ii) by continuing the study of major fundamental concepts such as time, history and action in their philosophical context, so as to base international understanding on more clearly defined principles;
>
> (iii) by reinforcing the philosophical aspects in projects connected with problems which face the humanistic outlook today, in particular with regard to "Science in the Seventies";
>
> (c) to hold a forum in which representative personalities and young people will be able to discuss together the most urgent problems of peace;
>
> (d) to help Member States in their efforts to develop interdisciplinary philosophical reflection.

8. The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference take note of the descriptive text contained in Sub-Chapter 3.1 of the Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 (document 17 C/4, paragraphs 3024-3045).

9. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the budgetary implications of Sub-Chapter 3.1, as given in paragraph 3022 of the Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 (document 17 C/4).

Sub-Chapter 3.2 - Social Sciences

A - Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5)

10. The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the following resolution, the text of which is contained in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5, paragraph 3043):

> 3.21: The Director-General is authorized:
>
> (a) to promote the institutional development of the social sciences through:
>
> (i) country surveys and studies to determine needs and priorities and the development of facilities in universities and institutes;
>
> (ii) programmes of regional co-operation; and
>
> (iii) co-operation with international non-governmental organizations in the fields of the social sciences, granting them subventions to a total not exceeding $386,000 in 1973-1974;
>
> (b) to encourage international co-operation in the social sciences through:
>
> (i) documentation and information services, the International Social Science Journal and studies aimed at including the the social sciences in the World Science Information System (UNISIST); and
>
> (ii) international meetings and research projects on professional standards and new trends in the social sciences; and
>
> (c) to assist Member States, at their request, to attain the objectives described in this resolution.

11. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan for Section 3.2 as contained in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5, paragraphs 3044-3061), on the understanding that account would be taken during its execution of the considerations mentioned in the narrative and explanatory part of this report.

12. By 67 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions, the Commission decided to recommend to the General Conference that it approve the budget of $1,973,245 under the Regular Programme for Section 3.21 (document 17 C/5, paragraph 3042).

13. The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the following resolution, the text of which is contained in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5, paragraph 3066):

3.22: The Director General is authorized to promote the development of social science methods for application to programmes in education, science, culture and communication and, in particular:

(a) to develop simulation models for use in planning programmes and in exploring programme possibilities and feasible alternatives;

(b) to improve techniques for evaluating programmes and observing changes that result from programme decisions; and

(c) to develop systems of socio-economic indicators of development, especially those applicable to human resources.

14. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan for Section 3.22 as contained in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5, paragraphs 3067-3077) on the understanding that account would be taken during its execution of the considerations mentioned in the narrative and explanatory part of this report.

15. By 67 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget of $580,605 under the Regular Programme for Section 3.22 (document 17 C/5, paragraph 3065).

16. The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the following resolution, the text of which is contained in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5, paragraph 3083):

3.23: The Director-General is authorized:

(a) to promote problem-oriented social science research and teaching in interdisciplinary fields, especially as regards:

(i) development planning and management; (ii) youth activities; (iii) quality of the environment; (iv) population and family planning; (v) drug abuse; and (vi) human rights and problems of peace; and

(b) to assist Member States, on request, in undertaking activities to attain the objectives described in this resolution.

17. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan for Section 3.23 as contained in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5, paragraphs 3084-3115), on the understanding that account would be taken during its execution of the considerations mentioned in the narrative and explanatory part of this report.

18. By 67 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget of $1,521,360 under the Regular Programme for Section 3.23 (document 17 C/5, paragraph 3082).

19. By 78 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget of $4,183,790 under the Regular Programme for Sub-Chapter 3.2 (document 17 C/5, paragraph 3041).

B - Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 (document 17 C/4)

20. The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the following recommendation, the text of which is contained in the Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 (document 17 C/4, paragraph 3047):

3.2 The General Conference recommends the following to the Director General for guidance in the preparation of future plans and programmes:

3.21

(a) to promote the institutional development of social sciences through:

(i) assistance for developing university-level social science teaching, research staff and facilities;

(ii) programmes designed to further regional co-operation with international social science associations;

(iii) continued support for and co-operation with international social science associations;

(b) to encourage international co-operation among social scientists through:

(i) documentation and publication services, including the publication of the "International Social Science Journal" and the development of world-wide systems of information exchange; and

(ii) the promotion of selected areas of research;

3.22

to develop social science methods for application in programmes in education, science and culture, in particular:

(a) simulation models for planning;

(b) techniques of evaluation, and

(c) socio-economic indicators of development;

3.23 to promote problem-oriented social science research and teaching in areas that cut across all sectors of the Organization's work, especially as regards: (i) development planning and management, (ii) youth, (iii) quality of the environment, (iv) population and family planning, (v) drug abuse, and (vi) human rights and problems of peace.

21. The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference take note of the descriptive part of Sub-Chapter 3.2 of the Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 (document 17 C/4).

22. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the budgetary implications of Sub-Chapter 3.2 as shown in the Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 (document 17 C/4, paragraph 3046).

Sub-Chapter 3.3 - Studies and Development of Culture

A - Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5)

Section 3.31 - CULTURAL STUDIES

23. The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the following resolution, which appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5, paragraph 3125):

3.31 The Director-General is authorized:

(a) to promote better knowledge of Asian and Oceanic cultures, especially among the general public, by research and publications on Central Asia, Buddhist art and Tamil studies, Malay and Oceanic cultures, and by studies on contemporary Asian cultures;

(b) to promote the study of contemporary Arab culture; and to continue assistance until 1973 to the Associated Institution for the Study and Presentation of Arab Culture (Cairo);

(c) to pursue the African studies programme:

(i) by producing the first volumes of the General History of Africa, prepared under the scholarly responsibility of the International Scientific Committee established for this project;

(ii) by encouraging the collection of oral traditions and implementing a ten-year plan for African languages as media for cultural development and education, and strengthening the regional centres responsible for these activities in Africa;

(d) to continue the studies of contemporary Latin American cultures with a series of publications, to be completed by 1976; to develop the study of African contributions to Latin American cultures; and to encourage Oriental studies in Latin America;

(e) to continue studies on Balkan and South East European cultures and promote studies on Slav cultures;

(f) to initiate a study on cultural innovation in technological and post-industrial societies, focusing, to begin with, on the United States of America;

(g) to publish a quarterly journal entitled "Cultures: An International Journal" dealing with cultural studies, cultural development and international cultural co-operation; and

(h) to help Member States at their request to undertake activities which support the above objectives.

24. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan for Section 3.31 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (17 C/5), and as amended or supplemented in regard to certain points (paragraphs 3141 and 3151) by document 17 C/87, on the understanding that the other relevant directions and considerations contained in the descriptive and narrative part of this report will be taken into account in its implementation.

25. The Commission recommended by 75 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, that the General Conference approve the Regular Programme budget of $1,898,880 for Section 3.31 (paragraph 3124 of document 17 C/5).

Section 3.32 - CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

26. The Commission recommended, by 71 votes to 1, that the General Conference adopt the following resolution, which appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5 - paragraph 3162):

3.32: The Director-General is authorized:

(a) to continue to assist Member States to formulate national cultural policies and develop programmes for cultural development:

by organizing in 1973 a regional conference of ministers responsible for culture in Asia and by preparing a similar conference in Africa in 1975;

by initiating study of the challenge to established culture;

by contributing to the training of specialists in cultural development, arts administrators and cultural activities organizers; and

by seeking to establish an international fund for cultural development;

(b) to stimulate artistic creation in Member States, with emphasis on new forms of creation, the use of audio-visual means by centres of oral tradition, and the reorientation of festivals of the performing arts; to help the training of professional artists; and to encourage activities connected with the relationship between culture and environment;

(c) to extend the scope of the Clearing House and Research Centre for Cultural Development by seeking the collaboration of national documentation centres, by establishing a thesaurus, by computerizing the documentation and by publishing monographs and studies;

(d) to continue to encourage the international distribution of works of art to the widest possible audience, and exchanges in the fields of literature, the visual arts and music;

(e) to associate international non-governmental organizations in the cultural development programme and to provide them with subventions not exceeding $293,000 in 1973-1974; and

(f) to assist Member States, on their request, in activities which are in pursuit of the above objectives.

27. The Commission recommended by 43 votes in favour, with 2 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt the following resolution:

The General Conference:

1. Receives with interest the proposal submitted by Belgium, to set up a European Cultural Centre;

2. Recommends to Member States, both in Europe and outside Europe, that they utilize the services of this Centre for the pursuit of research within the framework of cultural development, for the conduct of studies on cultures and on the preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage, and for the training of cultural activities organizers and arts administrators;

3. Invites the Director-General to make the maximum use of the services of this Centre for the execution of Unesco's programme.

28. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan for Section 3.32, paragraphs 3162-3227, as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5) and as amended by the terms of draft resolution 17 C/DR.277 (Yugoslavia) - unanimously approved by the Commission - referring to document 17 C/70, on the understanding that the relevant considerations referred to in the narrative and explanatory part of this Report will be taken into account in its implementation.

29. The Commission recommended by 75 votes in favour, with 2 abstentions, that the General Conference approve the Regular Programme budget of $2,771,448 for Section 3.32 (paragraph 3161 of document 17 C/5).

30. The Commission recommended by 73 votes in favour, with 2 abstentions, that the General Conference approve the Regular Programme budget of $4,790,253 for Sub-Chapter 3.3 (paragraph 3123 of document 17 C/5, as amended by the relevant paragraph of document 17 C/87).

31. The Commission recommended by 43 votes to 4, with 15 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt the resolution contained in paragraph 35 of document 17 C/71, as amended by draft resolution 17 C/DR.254 (Jamaica) referred to above:

The General Conference:

Recalling resolution 3.324 adopted at its sixteenth session,

Having examined the proposals of the Director-General contained in document 17 C/71,

Bearing in mind the urgent need for developing countries in particular to have at their disposal an international agency capable of responding to their needs relating to the establishment of an infrastructure and of national mechanisms for aid to cultural action,

1. Recommends that Member States set up or reinforce national agencies for aid to artistic creation and cultural action, as part of their national policy of cultural development;

2. Invites Member States to supply the Director-General with any information they may have relating to the operation of national structures for financing culture;

3. Authorizes the Director-General to set up a small working party composed of specialists in international finance and cultural development, which will have the task, during the 1973-1974 biennium, of proposing ways and means, and of taking necessary action with a view to creating, with the least possible delay, an International Fund for the promotion of culture under the aegis of Unesco;

4. Recommends that the Director-General consider what arrangements could be made for a meeting of representatives of international financing agencies, with a view to organizing a broadly based exchange of experience and studying the possibilities of concerted action for cultural purposes. This meeting could be prepared jointly with UNDP, IBRD, the regional banks for development, and the international institutions concerned;

5. Invites the Director-General to continue the theoretical and technical studies on the policies and existing structures for the promotion of artistic creation and cultural action (including socio-cultural indicators and evaluation), and also on the economic and financial aspects of cultural development;

6. Further invites the Director-General to make a preliminary report on these matters to the Executive Board at its Autumn session 1973, and at subsequent sessions as he sees fit so as to enable the Executive Board to submit its comments to the General Conference at its eighteenth session.

B - Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 (document 17 C/4)

32. The Commission recommended by 50 votes in favour, with 12 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt the following recommendation, the text of which appears in the Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 (document 17 C/4, paragraph 3098), taking into account the amendment proposed by the Republic of Viet-Nam (17 C/DR.260) and adopted by the Commission by 39 votes in favour, with 17 abstentions, and that proposed by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (17 C/DR.227), of which the Commission took note:

3.3: The General Conference recommends the following principles to the Director-General for guidance in the preparation of future programmes:

3.31

to continue to promote, in co-operation with appropriate research institutes, studies which increase mutual knowledge and appreciation of different cultures and so contribute to peace and understanding, and help developing countries safeguard their cultural identity whilst adapting to contemporary conditions, and to this end to carry out projects relating to:

(a) Asian cultures, with particular reference to Central Asian, Oceanic, Malay, and other cultures of South East Asian countries, particularly those situated at the crossroads of the great civilizations, and contemporary Asian cultures;

(b) contemporary Arab culture;

(c) African studies, notably through the publication of a "General history of Africa" and the implementation of a ten-year plan for the collection of oral tradition and the promotion of African languages as cultural media;

(d) contemporary cultures in Latin America;

(e) European cultures, with particular reference to Balkan and Slav cultures;

(f) cultural innovation in technological and post-industrial societies, focusing, in a first phase, on the United States of America;

(g) the publication of "Cultures: an international journal";

3.32

(a) to help Member States prepare and apply cultural policies

(1) by organizing intergovernmental conferences which will provide opportunities to compare thoughts and exchange experiences on the problems of cultural development;

(ii) by making available to them the results of studies and research on certain aspects of the socio cultural context which condition the framing of cultural policies, including the phenomenon of the challenge to the established culture;

(iii) by fostering the training of specialists in cultural development, organizers and administrators of cultural activities;

(iv) by continuing efforts to establish an international cultural fund;

(b) to promote artistic creation and training

(i) by carrying out a survey on the status, rôle and function of the artist in contemporary society and research on new forms of creativity in music, the performing arts and the visual arts; by organizing rostrums and polyvalent workshops; by exploring the cultural possibilities offered by oral traditions and by the latest methods and techniques in communication;

(ii) by helping in the training of professional artists such as painters, sculptors, musicians, composers and film directors;

(iii) by contributing to the solution of cultural problems involved in town planning, particularly in the training of architects;

(c) to reinforce and extend the activities of the Clearing House and Research Centre for Cultural Development so as to provide Member States with data and instruments of analysis for framing cultural policies;

(d) to promote access to and participation in culture by seeking to make man's literary and artistic heritage available to a wider public through pocket books on art, low cost translations, records and travelling exhibitions;

(e) to collaborate with non-governmental international organizations especially in those parts of the programme which concern artistic creation, the education of the professional artist and the international dissemination of culture.

33. The Commission recommended by 56 votes in favour, with 4 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt the following resolution:

The General Conference recommends the following principles to the Director-General for guidance in the preparation of future programmes:

1. Referring to resolution 3.331, adopted at its sixteenth session, which recommends Member States "to consider sympathetically the possibilities which exist in their respective countries for instituting a nation-wide event, in the form of a Culture and the Arts Week (or days)...",

2. Approving the decision of the Executive Board (89 EX/Decisions, V, Sections 3.31 and 3.32, paragraph 6) which recommends that the Conference invite the Director-General to take the necessary measures with a view to Unesco's participation, through the International Music Council and a National Commission, in the organization of the First World Music Week, on the understanding that similar festivals should be arranged in turn in the various continents,

3. Noting that the International Music Council (IMC) has been invited to hold a World Music Week in Canada in 1975,

4. Considering that music is one of the most genuine expressions of the spirit of all countries, whatever be their state of material development, and that it is therefore necessary that musicians and ensembles representing all cultures should participate in the World Music Week,

5. Considering the contribution which is made to Unesco's programme by the music rostrums organized by the IMC (the Rostrums of Composers, of Asia, of Africa and of Young Artists - paragraph 3184 of the Draft Programme for 1973-1974, document 17 C/5),

6. Invites the IMC to have work and artists selected by these Rostrums included in the programmes of the World Music Week,

7. Invites the Director-General:

   (a) to take the First World Music Week in 1975 into account in drawing up both the Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan (17 C/4) and the Draft Programme and Budget for 1975-1976 (18 C/5),

   (b) to study with the International Music Council and the Canadian National Commission means of giving this festival the material support necessary for its success.

34. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the budgetary implications and the descriptive text of Sub-Chapter 3.3 as shown in paragraphs 3097 to 3172 of the Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 (document 17 C/4).

Sub-Chapter 3.4 - Preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage

A - Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5)

Section 3.41 - STANDARDS, EXCHANGES OF INFORMATION, TRAINING, RESEARCH AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUSEUMS

35. The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt the following Resolution contained in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5, paragraph 3233), taking account of the amendment proposed by Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Tunisia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (17 C/DR.129), adopted by the Commission by 75 votes to none, with 4 abstentions:

The Director-General is authorized:

(a) to stimulate the implementation of international instruments, already adopted and, particularly, to contribute to the application of the International Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague, 1954);

(b) to prepare preliminary studies on the technical, legal and administrative aspects of: (i) the exchange of original objects and specimens among institutions in different countries; (ii) the preservation of historic quarters and historic cities within a modern environment; (iii) action to ensure that the people at large have free, democratic access to culture and participate actively in the cultural life of society; and to submit such studies to the General Conference at its eighteenth session for decision as to whether the questions should be regulated at the international level;

(c) to study practical arrangements which could be adopted nationally and internationally: (i) to reduce the risks to works of art, particularly the risk of theft; (ii) to reduce the cost of covering such risks; and (iii) to improve the preservation of historic quarters and historic cities in a modern environment;

(d) to co-operate with international non-governmental organizations which specialize in the preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage of mankind, and to provide them with services and total subventions in 1973-1974 not exceeding $130,000 for support of those of their activities which are in pursuance of the aims of Unesco;

(e) to foster international exchanges of information, particularly:

by contributing to the operation of the Unesco/ICOMOS International Documentation Centre on Sites and Monuments;

by publishing the quarterly "Museum" and by preparing and distributing other publications;

(f) to organize programmes to train museum and monument specialists, especially from developing countries, to encourage research, to make a grant-in-aid not exceeding $20 000, to the Study

Centre for the History of the Art and Civilization of Ancient Egypt (Cairo), it being understood that Unesco assistance will not continue beyond 1974, and to conclude an agreement with the Government of Iraq for the continuation of the regional training centre for the preservation of cultural property in the Arab countries, in Baghdad; and

(g) to help in the development of museums, particularly:

by assisting Member States through providing expert services, fellowships, documentation and equipment; and

by organizing regional seminars and refresher courses on modern methods of museum operations.

36. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 3.41, paragraphs 3234 to 3261, contained in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5), on the understanding that the considerations recorded in the narrative and explanatory part of this report will be taken into account in its implementation.

37. The Commission recommended, by 79 votes to none, with one abstention, that the General Conference approve the budget of $1,010,510 for the regular programme for Section 3.41 (paragraph 3232 of document 17 C/5).

JERUSALEM

38. By 53 votes to 8, with 21 abstentions, the Commission recommended that the General Conference should adopt draft resolution 243 amended as follows:

The General Conference,

1. Aware of the exceptional importance of the cultural property in the Old City of Jerusalem, particularly of the Holy Places, not only to the countries directly concerned but to all humanity, on account of their exceptional cultural, historical and religious value,

2. Recalling once more the provisions of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague, 1954),

3. Recalling once more Security Council resolutions 250 (1968) of 21 May 1968, 267 (1969) of 3 July 1969 and 298 (1971) of 25 September 1971, and resolutions 2253 and 2254 (4 and 14 July 1967) of the United Nations General Assembly concerning measures and actions affecting the status of the City of Jerusalem,

4. Recalling resolutions 3.342 and 3.343 adopted by the General Conference at its fifteenth session, and Decisions 4.4.2, 4.3.1, 4.3.1, 4.4.1 and 4.3.1 adopted by the Executive Board at its 82nd, 83rd, 88th, 89th and 90th sessions respectively,

5. Recalling particularly paragraph 7 of Decision 4.3.1 of the 88th session of the Executive Board, which invites the Director-General "to ensure the presence of Unesco in the City of Jerusalem with a view to securing an efficient implementation of the resolutions of the General Conference and the Executive Board in this respect",

6. Taking note of Decision 4.3.1 adopted by the Executive Board at its 90th session, which observed "that Israel's attitude does not constitute satisfactory response" to the Executive Board Decisions 4.3.1 and 4.4.1 of the 88th and 89th sessions as communicated in the letter of the Director-General dated 18 July 1972 and in which the Board decided "in view of the attitude of Israel ... to submit the matter to the General Conference under item 13.3 (17 C/5, Sub-Chapter 3.4: 'Preservation of Cultural Heritage') with a view to securing an efficient implementation of the resolutions of the General Conference and of the Executive Board in this respect",

7. Noting that Israel persists in not complying with the relevant resolutions and that its attitude prevents this Organization from undertaking the mission which is incumbent upon it under the terms of the Constitution,

8. Having noted the Director-General's proposal to provide Israel with an expert, a measure which does not seem sufficient to establish Unesco's presence in Jerusalem,

9. Disapproves of the continuation by Israel of archaeological excavations in Jerusalem,

10. Urgently calls again upon Israel:

    (a) to take the necessary measures for the scrupulous preservation of all sites, buildings and other cultural properties, especially in the Old City of Jerusalem;

    (b) to desist from any alteration of the features of the City of Jerusalem;

    (c) to desist from any archaeological excavations, the transfer of cultural properties and any alteration of their features or their cultural and historical character, particularly with regard to Christian and Islamic religious sites;

    (d) to adhere scrupulously to the provisions of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague, 1954) and of the above-mentioned resolutions;

11. Invites the Director-General to continue his efforts to establish the effective presence of Unesco in the City of Jerusalem and thus make possible the actual implementation of the resolutions adopted by the General Conference and the Executive Board for that purpose;

12. Invites the Director-General to report to the Executive Board at its 92nd session on the implementation of this resolution in order to enable it, should the occasion arise, to consider the necessary measures.

39. The Commission reached agreement on the text of the resolution below after the following votes:

(a) paragraphs 1 to 5 of document 17 C/DR.243 and Corr. were adopted by 71 votes to none, with 12 abstentions;

(b) the draft amendment proposed in document 17 C/DR.284 to replace paragraph 6 by a new text was rejected by 47 votes to 22, with 14 abstentions;

(c) the English text of paragraph 6 of document 17 C/DR.243 was adopted - the other versions to be brought into line with it - by 57 votes to 5, with 22 abstentions;

(d) the draft amendment proposed in document 17 C/DR.284 to replace paragraph 7 by a new text was rejected by 49 votes to 19, with 14 abstentions;

(e) the draft amendment proposed in document 17 C/DR.286, amended on an oral proposal and entailing the replacement of paragraph 7 of document 17 C/DR.243 by a new text, was adopted by 47 votes to 7, with 23 abstentions;

(f) the draft amendment proposed in document 17 C/DR.286, amended on an oral proposal and entailing the introduction of a new paragraph, was adopted by 55 votes to 6, with 23 abstentions; the new paragraph becomes paragraph 8;

(g) the draft amendment proposed in document 17 C/DR.284 to replace the former paragraph 8 of document 17 C/DR.243 by a new text was rejected by 48 votes to 19, with 14 abstentions;

(h) the draft amendment proposed in document 17 C/DR.286 to the former paragraph 8 of document 17 C/DR.243 was adopted by 55 votes to 6, with 22 abstentions; the text adopted became paragraph 9 of draft resolution 17 C/DR.243;

(i) the draft amendment proposed in document 17 C/DR.284 to replace the former paragraph 9 of document 17 C/DR.243 by a new text was rejected by 54 votes to 19, with 11 abstentions;

(j) the former paragraph 9, now paragraph 10, of document 17 C/DR.243 was adopted sub-paragraph by sub-paragraph as follows:

sub-paragraph (a) by 64 votes to one, with 13 abstentions;

sub-paragraph (b) by 58 votes to 2, with 18 abstentions;

sub-paragraph (c) by 53 votes to 2, with 23 abstentions;

sub-paragraph (d) by 67 votes to one, with 16 abstentions;

(k) the draft amendment proposed in document 17 C/DR.284, to replace the former paragraph 10 of document 17 C/DR.243 by a new text, was rejected by 56 votes to 19, with 17 abstentions;

(l) the draft amendment proposed in document 17 C/DR.286 to the former paragraph 10 of document 17 C/DR.243, now paragraph 11 of document 17 C/DR.243, was adopted by 50 votes to 10, with 17 abstentions;

(m) the draft amendment proposed in document 17 C/DR.286 to the former paragraph 11, now paragraph 12 of document 17 C/DR.243, was adopted by 53 votes to none, with 22 abstentions.

PROTECTION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE PENINSULA OF INDOCHINA

40. After a roll-call requested by one delegation, the Commission recommended by 30 votes to 18, with 14 abstentions, that the General Conference should adopt document 17 C/DR.153, the amended text of which is:

> The General Conference,
>
> Taking into account the general principle discussed at the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies (Venice, 1970) and at the sixteenth session of the General Conference, of the need to take far-reaching measures for the protection and preservation of the cultural heritage,
>
> Aware that the principle of the protection and preservation of the cultural heritage cannot be respected or put into practice unless at the same time the destruction of cultural property is definitely condemned, particularly when it results from aggression by one country against another,
>
> Recalling that the consequences of the aggression by one country against another are not endured solely by the countries under attack but by

mankind as a whole, since the cultural and natural heritage of one country is in essence a product of the work and knowledge acquired by man in his constant interaction with the environment, in other words with life itself,

Calling attention to the unanimous outcry of world-wide public opinion against the unjustified acts of aggression against the peoples of the peninsula of Indochina involving the extermination of the population and the systematic destruction of the cultural and natural heritage of the countries in that area,

Recognizing the important rôle played by Unesco in the struggle for the protection and preservation of the cultural and natural heritage of mankind, symbolized by the International Campaign to Save Nubia and Venice,

Convinced that Unesco, in accordance with the aims and purposes of its Constitution, cannot promote a consistent policy for the protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of mankind unless it resolutely condemns the destruction of the cultural and natural heritage of the peoples of Indochina and the extermination of its heroic peoples, who have developed invaluable cultural traditions;

Convinced that Unesco should not remain indifferent to the destruction of the cultural and natural heritage of mankind caused by acts of aggressive war, sacking, vandalism and punitive expeditions carried out by one country against another, but should echo the disapproval of these acts expressed by the world-wide public opinion of its Member States;

Agrees:

1. To express its most definite condemnation of the destruction of the cultural and natural heritage of mankind through acts of war, sacking, vandalism, punitive expeditions and other similar acts;

2. To condemn forcefully the destruction of the cultural and natural heritage and the extermination of the peoples of Indochina, the victims of imperialist aggression;

3. To incorporate these rebukes in the substance of the far-reaching measures to be undertaken by the Organization for the protection and preservation of the cultural and natural property of Member States and, in short, for the protection and preservation of the world-wide cultural and natural heritage;

Invites the Director-General:

1. To seek the co-operation of the communication media of Member States in broadcasting these rebukes;

2. Within the framework of the existing budget, to assist the restoration of the cultural property that has been destroyed and to check the numerous losses of natural heritage suffered by the peoples who have endured unjustified aggression against which appropriate measures should be taken during 1973-1974.

41. Draft resolution 17 C/DR.153 above was adopted in sections, as follows:

paragraphs 1 to 3, by 38 votes to 2, with 13 abstentions;

paragraph 4, by 28 votes to 16, with 10 abstentions;

paragraph 5, by 42 votes to one, with 6 abstentions;

paragraph 6, by 30 votes to 12, with 13 abstentions;

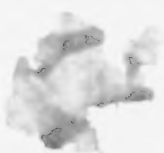
paragraph 7, by 32 votes to 12, with 9 abstentions;

paragraph 8:

sub-paragraph (a) by 34 votes to 11, with 8 abstentions;
sub-paragraph (b) as amended, by 29 votes to 18, with 17 abstentions;
sub-paragraph (c) by 32 votes to 17, with 6 abstentions;

paragraph 9:

sub-paragraph (a) as amended, by 32 votes to 16, with 7 abstentions;
sub-paragraph (b) as amended, by 31 votes to 7, with 17 abstentions.



Section 3.42 - DEVELOPMENT OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

42. The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt the following Resolution contained in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5, paragraph 3263), taking account of the amendment submitted verbally during the discussion by the delegate of Sweden and adopted by the Commission:

> 3.42: The Director-General is authorized to promote the preservation and presentation of sites, monuments and landscapes representative of the civilizations of mankind, taking due account both of their possible contributions to the development of tourism and of the importance of preventing tourism from causing havoc to the total environment of sites and monuments:
>
> (a) by providing Member States with technical assistance in the form of expert services, fellowships, documentation and equipment, and by assisting them to secure sources of financing for the projects to be carried out with the technical assistance of the Organization;
>
> (b) by carrying out, in co-operation with international non-governmental organizations, operational projects to enlist the support of the younger generation in the preservation and presentation of cultural property;
>
> (c) by carrying out major promotional and operational projects and particularly by mobilizing international assistance to contribute to the preservation and presentation of Philae (Egypt), Borobudur (Indonesia), Venice (Italy), Bamiyan (Afghanistan) and Mohenjo Daro (Pakistan);
>
> (d) by giving emergency assistance at the request of Member States to rescue or repair cultural property damaged or endangered by natural or man-made catastrophes; and
>
> (e) by carrying out, at the request of Member States, field projects for restoring and preserving monuments and sites as well as projects of cultural tourism, and by helping Member States to obtain for archaeological and restoration work the co-operation of competent public and private institutions.

43. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 3.42 of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (document 17 C/5, paragraphs 3264 to 3283), on the understanding that other relevant directives and considerations recorded in the descriptive and narrative part of the present report will be taken into account in its application.

44. The Commission recommended, by 79 votes in favour, none against and one abstention, that the General Conference approve the budget of $1,179,445 relating to the Regular Programme for Section 3.42 (paragraph 3262 of document 17 C/5 amended in accordance with the corresponding paragraph of document 17 C/87).

45. The Commission recommended, by 80 votes to none, with one abstention, that the General Conference approve the budget of $2,307,800 for the Regular Programme of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 (paragraph 3231 of document 17 C/5 amended by the corresponding paragraph of document 17 C/87).

B - Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 (document 17 C/4)

46. The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt the following Recommendation contained in the Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 (document 17 C/4, paragraph 3174):

The General Conference,

Recommends the following to the Director-General for guidance in the preparation of future plans and programmes:

3.41

(a) to contribute to the implementation of international instruments, adopted by the General Conference or under the auspices of the Organization, for the preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage of mankind;

(b) to take appropriate steps for the possible adoption in 1976 of international instruments concerning the exchange of original objects and specimens among institutions in different countries and the preservation of historic quarters and historic cities within a modern environment;

(c) to study practical measures for the protection of cultural property and encourage their adoption on the national and international levels;

(d) to co-operate with international governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with the preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage of mankind;

(e) to further international exchanges of information relating to cultural property;

(f) to help in the training of museum and monument specialists and to encourage research in these fields;

(g) to aid in the development of museums.

3.42

(a) to provide Member States with technical assistance in the preservation and presentation of their monuments, sites and landscapes and to aid them in securing financing for this purpose;

(b) to stimulate the participation of young people in the preservation and presentation of cultural property;

(c) to carry out major promotional and operational projects for the preservation and presentation of Philae (Arab Republic of Egypt), Borobudur (Indonesia), Venice (Italy), Bamiyan (Afghanistan) and Mohenjo Daro (Pakistan);

(d) to give emergency assistance at the request of Member States to rescue or repair cultural property damaged or endangered by national or man-made catastrophes;

(e) to carry out, at the request of Member States, other field projects for restoring and preserving monuments and sites.

47. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the descriptive text contained in Sub-Chapter 3.4 of the Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 (document 17 C/4).

48. The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the budgetary implications of Sub-Chapter 3.4 as indicated in paragraph 3173 of the Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 (document 17 C/4).

Regional Offices for Culture, Office of the Assistant Director-General

49. The Commission approved, by 74 votes, and 1 abstention, the proposals concerning the Regional Offices for Culture as set forth in document 17 C/87, paras. 3286-b to 3286j, and noted the Work Plan corresponding to these Offices; it approved, by 78 in favour, and 4 abstentions, the budget of $344,947 for these Offices, as shown in document 17 C/87, para. 3286a.

50. The Commission noted the budgetary indications as shown in 17 C/4 concerning the Office of the Assistant Director-General, paragraphs 3223-4 and those concerning the Sector as a whole, paragraph 3001.

51. By 81 votes in favour, none against and 3 abstentions, the Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the budget of $740,370 for the Office of the Assistant Director-General (document 17 C/5, paragraph 3287); by 84 votes in favour, none against and one abstention, it recommended that the General Conference approve the budget of $13,496,915 for the Sector of Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture, as modified by all the decisions taken by the General Conference.

Item 55 - Measures for the preservation of national cultures as the objective foundation for mankind's cultural progress and the development of international cultural links

52. By 41 votes for, no votes against and 5 abstentions, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt draft resolution 17 C/DR.76 Rev. hereafter reproduced in its amended form:

The General Conference,

Considering that culture is an important and inalienable part of the life of modern society,

Stressing the ever-increasing rôle of culture in the development of mankind,

Being of the opinion that mutually profitable cultural co-operation, based on equality of rights, between the various countries and nations is an important factor in strengthening peace and international understanding,

Noting that the growing masses of people are taking an ever-increasing interest in cultural problems and the problems of international cultural co-operation,

Bearing in mind the "Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation", adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its fourteenth session (1966),

Noting the importance of the conclusions and recommendations of the Venice Conference of Ministers of Culture concerning the preservation of national cultures and, in particular, the recommendation on the need to "eliminate the consequences of colonialism and to protect national cultures from neo-colonialism",

Referring also to the corresponding recommendations of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Europe (Helsinki, June 1972) and, in particular, to Recommendation No. 21 stating that "the necessary conditions must be established, by actively striving for the elimination of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, to ensure that all peoples have an opportunity to make their national contribution to the development of world culture",

Noting with particular concern that cases occur of States following a policy directed towards the suppression of national cultures and the kindling of national and racial discord,

Noting the pernicious influences of colonialism and neo-colonialism in all their forms and manifestations on the national cultures of indigenous peoples,

Stressing that any form of racism or suppression of one national or ethnic group by another is repugnant to the peoples of the world and is a threat to all cultures,

Noting that the cosmopolitan trends which have increasingly marked culture in recent years, the headlong development of a "mass culture" primitive in content and the promotion of the cult of violence, pornography and horror are threatening the national cultures of peoples and the cultural development of all mankind,

Recognizing that every national culture has a worth and value of importance for the cultural development of all mankind,

Stressing that the cultures of all nations, both great and small, are equal in dignity and that all cultures are part of the general spiritual heritage of mankind,

Considering that the variety of national cultures, their uniqueness and originality are an important foundation for mankind's cultural progress and the development of international cultural links,

In accordance with the recommendation of the Venice Conference of Ministers of Culture, declares that in the near future there will be proclaimed an International Cultural Development Year and invites all Member States of Unesco to play the fullest part in this enterprise, destined to increase mankind's spiritual potential and to strengthen friendship and understanding between all nations of the world;

Recommends that Member States:

1. Base their policy for the preservation and development of national cultures on the corresponding decisions of the Venice Conference of Ministers of Culture;

2. Provide all possible assistance to international cultural exchanges as a means for the mutual enrichment of national cultures and for bringing the nations closer together;

3. Base international cultural co-operation on the fundamental principles of international law and respect for the worth and value of the national cultures of all nations;

4. Work for the development of international and national tourism, bearing in mind the need to protect and safeguard indigenous cultures, monuments and historic sites;

5. Strengthen the exchange of information and experience between all countries concerning ways and means of safeguarding, preserving and developing national cultures;

6. In preserving their national cultures and making them increasingly accessible to the public at large, take great care that their humanistic content is not dissipated;

7. Assist Unesco in its efforts to safeguard, preserve and develop national cultures, particularly in those countries and regions where such cultures are in a precarious position;

8. To refrain from conscious and deliberate cultural expansionism and to desist particularly from engaging in such political activities as would either erode or inhibit the development of known automonous cultures;

Invites the Director-General within budget provisions for 1973-1974 where appropriate and in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1975-1976

1. To assist Member States, at their request, to understand better the effects of external influence on their indigenous cultures and on their humanistic content;

2. To strengthen Unesco's co-operation with non-governmental organizations on matters connected with the safeguarding and development of national cultures;

3. To encourage Member States to take legislative and other measures to protect architectural monuments and sites of natural and cultural importance;

4. To encourage the preparation of long-term international co-operation programmes designed to further the preservation and development of national and traditional cultures;

5. To encourage research on scientific problems connected with the safeguarding, preservation and development of national cultures;

6. To study the influence of urbanization on the traditional indigenous cultures of the rural populations in developing countries;

7. At periodic intergovernmental conferences on the cultural policies of States to include questions on the protection of monuments and sites and the preservation and development of indigenous cultures;

8. To make widely known the nature of the effects on indigenous and national cultures of neo-colonialism and racialism in all their forms and manifestations;

9. To help in arranging among other activities, for national photographic exhibitions on the preservation and development of national cultures, and to arrange for a Unesco international photographic exhibition to be held during International Cultural Development Year;

10. To publish regularly, Unesco's new international magazine on culture material relating to the development of national cultures;

11. To propose any other appropriate measures which will assist the safeguarding, development and flowering of cultures and which will promote conditions conducive to understanding and co-operation between the various cultures.

53. The draft resolution 76 Rev. was adopted paragraph by paragraph, as follows:

I. Preamble

paragraphs 1 to 7 (4 and 6 amended), unanimously;

paragraph 8 (amended) by 41 votes for, no votes against and 8 abstentions;

paragraph 9 (amended) by 45 votes for, no votes against and 2 abstentions;

paragraph 10 (amended) by 46 votes for, no votes against and 1 abstention;

paragraph 11 by 26 votes for, 8 votes against and 15 abstentions;

paragraph 12, unanimously;

paragraph 13 (amended) by 44 votes for, no votes against and 2 abstentions;

paragraph 14 (amended), unanimously;

paragraph 15 (amended) by 43 votes for, 1 against and 1 abstention.

II. Recommendations to Member States

paragraphs 1 to 3, unanimously;

paragraph 4 (amended), unanimously;

paragraph 5 (amended), unanimously;

paragraph 6 (amended) by 47 votes for, no votes against and 2 abstentions;

paragraph 7, unanimously;

a new paragraph 8 was added and adopted by 32 votes for, 1 against and 13 abstentions.

III. Operative paragraphs addressed to the Director-General

The heading of this paragraph was amended upon the suggestion of the Deputy Director-General, and unanimously approved:

paragraph 1 (amended), unanimously;

paragraph 2, unanimously;

paragraph 3 (amended) by 54 votes for, no votes against and 1 abstention;

paragraphs 4 and 5, unanimously;

paragraph 6 (amended), unanimously;

paragraph 7 (amended), unanimously;

paragraph 8 (amended) by 53 votes for, no votes against and 1 abstention;

paragraph 9 (amended), unanimously;

paragraph 10, unanimously;

a new paragraph 11 was added and amended and adopted unanimously.